

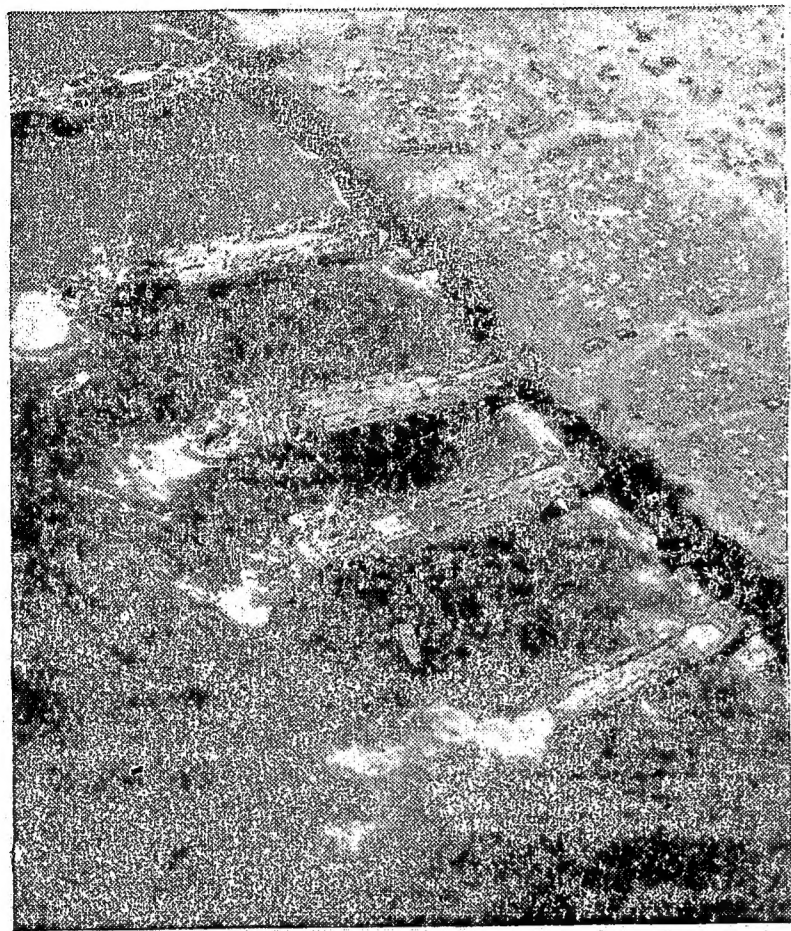
The
BETHEL OXFORD CITIZEN
COUNTY

Volume LI—Number 18

BETHEL, MAINE, THURSDAY, MAY 3, 1945

Single Copy—FIVE CENTS

Rushing Supplies to Iwo



Landing ships being unloaded at beach of Iwo Jima near Mt. Suribachi as heavy fighting continues. Heavier purchases of War Bonds in the Month War Loan will keep our fighting men supplied with the necessary supplies and weapons to carry the war to the Jap homeland.

U.S. Navy Crosses Rhine



WASHINGTON, D. C.—Soundphoto—The U.S. Navy went inland to help in the Rhine crossing. A medium Sherman tank rumbles down the ramp of a LCM, "Landing Craft Mechanized" during the meticulous rehearsal for the actual assault across the river. The tank weighs about 32 tons but the LCM, scaling only 26 tons, gets the tank across the water.

ABRAHAM R. MERRILL
Abraham R. Merrill, who passed away April 26, at the home of his son, Joel Merrill in Bethel, was born in Byron in 1855. Nov. 4, 1884 he was married to Miss Lillian Babb in Mexico by Rev. Sullivan Reed. To them were born nine children all of whom survive. Feb. 5, 1900 he moved his family to the farm known as the Powers place overlooking the Androscoggin River Valley. The younger children were born there.

After the death of Mrs. Merrill September 13, 1936 Mr. and Mrs. Freeman Merrill lived with Mr. Merrill.

Early in the winter he came to visit his daughter, Mrs. Alfred Curtis and was taken ill. When Mrs. Curtis was ill his son, Joel, took him home to care for.

Survivors are one brother, Henry Merrill of Dixfield, two daughters, Mrs. Florence Curtis of Bethel; Mrs. Inez Thurlow, Ridgeway; seven sons, Joel, Bethel; Walter, Colbrook; Florus, Denmark; Wilder, South Paris; Freeman, Camp Edw. Mass; and a number of grandchildren. Services were held Sunday at Greenleaf's funeral home. Interment was at East Bethel.

PARTS ANNOUNCED FOR CLASS DAY EXERCISES AT GOULD ACADEMY

The principal parts for class day exercises of the Senior class of Gould Academy have been selected as follows:

Address to Undergraduates, Freeland Savage, Kingsfield Class History.

Mary Sue Adams, Greenwood Mt. Class Will, William Moore, Kittery Gifts to Girls, Archie Young, Bethel Jay Winter, Kingsfield.

Gifts to Boys, Mary Lou Chapman, Bethel Mary Swasey, Cornish Class Prophecy, Katharine Kellogg, Bethel Stephen Hopkinson, Portland Toast to Faculty.

Phyllis Tebbets, Locke Mills Vocal Solo, Mary Gibbs, Bethel Flute Duet, Helen Smith (Orleans, Mass.) and Phyllis Tebbets Violin Solo.

Joan Allen, North Sedgwick

GOULD TRACK TEAM TRAVELS TO FARMINGTON

Coach, Roderick's 1945 Track Team will meet its first opposition this Saturday at Farmington. The Wilton Academy team also participates, making it a triangular meet. The strength of our squad is doubtful as is also that of both the other schools, so little can be said as to a probable outcome. The meet is scheduled for 2:30.

THE LIONS CLUB held a District Zone meeting Monday evening at Bridgton. Carl Smith of Augusta State Commissioner of Agriculture was guest speaker. The supper was served by the BPW club. Members from Bethel making the trip were: Leland Mason, Elmer Bennett, William Chapman, G. L. Thurston, B. L. Brown, Eugene Van Den Kerkhofen and Philip Chadbourne.



Two Local Young Men Killed In Germany

Sgt. ROBERT L. MORRILL

Sgt. Robert Lee Morrill, son of Mr. and Mrs. Myron Morrill of Mason was killed in action in Germany April 15. He was born in Mason Oct. 11, 1923, attended the town schools and was graduated from Gould Academy in 1941.

Sgt. Morrill entered the service in January 1943, receiving training at Camp Tyson, Tenn.; St. Bonaventure College, St. Bonaventure, N. Y.; and Camp Carson, Colo. He was overseas last August and in March was promoted from the rank of Private First Class to Sergeant. He was a member of Company A, 41st Infantry Regiment.

Besides his parents, he leaves a sister, Miss Frances Morrill, three brothers, T/Sgt. Laurice Morrill, Cherry Point, N. C., S/Sgt. Dwight Morrill, Kissimmee, Fla., and Pvt. Donald Morrill, recently arrived in Europe; his grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Morrill of Mason; and several aunts and uncles.

PVT. W. LINWOOD BALENTINE

Word has been received by Mrs. Ada Baleentine of West Paris that her son, Pvt. Walter Linwood Baleentine, was killed in Germany on Dec. 21, 1943, and received his wounds in France Feb. 7, 1945, and lived in Bethel until he was 16 years old, attending Bethel schools.

Pvt. Baleentine entered the Army Dec. 21, 1943, and received his training at Fort Devens, Mass., Camp Wheeler, Ga., Camp Howze, Tex., and Fort Meade, Md. He was promoted to Staff Sergeant, S/Sgt. Scarbrough is now in Germany.

Staff Sgt. Roderick MacMillan left Saturday for Indianapolis Gap, Penn. after a 15 day furlough in town.

Edwin Knight, S. 4c is spending a nine day leave with his knight and daughter at the home of her parents Mr. and Mrs. Wade Thurston. He will report Saturday to the Great Lakes Naval Station in Illinois.

Sheridan Chapman AMM 2c has been transferred to the U. S. Naval Air Station at Minneapolis, Minn., for an eight week course in aviation maintenance.

GOULD 9-NORWAY 0

Gould Academy took Norway High 9-0 in their second league victory Tuesday afternoon, their first home game. They defeated Bridgton Academy by a 15-1 score on April 24.

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New Regulations For Farmers Selling Meat

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"Lower meat production, compared with last year, and continued high military requirements have resulted in a serious meat distribution problem," Vose declared.

"The Order has the purpose of increasing the amount of livestock slaughtered in Federally inspected plants, by decreasing the amount of slaughter in non-Federally inspected plants. This increased slaughter will protect the requirements of the Armed Forces and other government needs, and at the same time make available for shipment across state lines a larger proportion of the civilian meat supply."

The Maine OPA Director explained that under the new Meat Control Order slaughterers are divided into three classes as follows:

Class 1 Slaughterers—Those who operate slaughtering establishments subject to federal inspection. No limitation is placed on their slaughter since they are already subject to heavy Government "set-aside" orders.

Class 11 Slaughterers—Resident operators of farms who slaughter livestock or had livestock slaughtered for them, from which they sold or transferred during 1944 not more than 6,000 pounds of meat.

Class 11 Slaughterers—Includes all other slaughterers. In this group are included non-Federally inspected commercial slaughterers, any persons other than farm and retail slaughterers, as well as custom slaughterers for them—retail slaughterers, who had livestock slaughtered of whether it was done by

any officer and enlisted man participating, and camps of one week's duration in which the pay will be for seven days. All other expenses are also paid.

The schedule of these camps is: May 12-13, 6th Battalion at Houlton.

May 19-20, 1st and 3rd Battalions at Camp Keyes, Augusta.

May 26-27, 2nd and 4th Battalions at Camp Keyes, Augusta, 5th Battalion to be announced.

July 29 to August 4, 5th and 6th Battalions at Camp Keyes, Augusta.

August 12 to 13, 1st, 2nd, 3rd, and 4th Battalions at Camp Keyes.

Throughout the State-wide recruiting campaign this week there will be recruiting details on duty at all State Guard armories or at other designated places. The places to be made known on posters and by notices in newspapers and by radio. Drills of all State Guard companies this week will be open to the public and there will be demonstrations of the new equipment that these companies have recently been furnished by the War Department.

There will be a detail at the Bethel Grange Hall Friday evening for the purpose of enlisting men interested in this branch of the service.

FOSTER SPEAKS AT BETHEL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

The Bethel Chamber of Commerce met at the Legion rooms Tuesday with 25 members present.

Supper was given by the Chamber of Commerce. The speaker was Gayle A. Foster of the Gould Academy faculty, who gave a most interesting talk on stamps and coin collecting. He had a large number of his specimens on exhibition, and also used a projector for better display of several coins. The applications for membership were accepted.

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Jordan said that last month only about 50 percent of the most essential drivers who applied for new tires were given certificates of purchase, because of the scarcity. The National allotment for April was cut from 1,600,000 to 1,000,000 passenger car tires for the month.

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Truck tire allocations were: 7500 or smaller, 2734, an increase of 451; 8:25 or larger, 775, an increase of 35; small tractor and implement tires, 230, an increase of 79; larger tractor and implement tires, 136, an increase of 69.

Maine's total sales of Series B War Savings Bonds from May, 1944 through March, 1945, was \$1,055,000. It is announced by the Maine War Finance Committee.

The per capita sale for same period was \$101.32.

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Mrs. Josephine Monahan spent the week end in Gorham, N. H.

Charles Howell has returned home after spending the winter in Florida.

Mrs. Harry Kutzky is in New York City for several days to meet her husband.

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Lt. and Mrs. Robert Keniston arrived yesterday morning at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Earl Davis.

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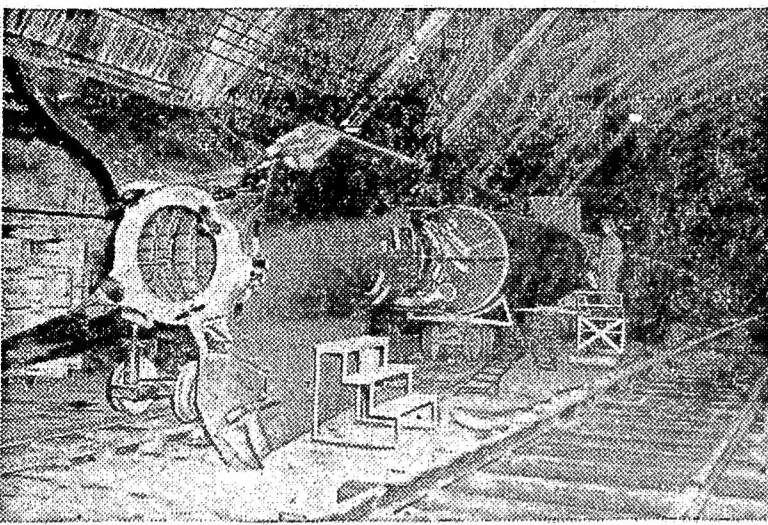
BETHEL, MAINE, TH

WEEKLY NEWS ANALYSIS

Allied Forces Join in Smash on Nazis' Vaunted Alpine Redoubt; Shape Postwar Security Body

Released by Western Newspaper Union.

(EDITOR'S NOTE: When opinions are expressed in these columns, they are those of Western Newspaper Union's news analysts and not necessarily of this newspaper.)



Completely underground, this V-2 factory fell to U. S. 1st army troops at Kleinodungen, Germany. Rocket bombs stand on assembly line.

EUROPE: Fortress Goal

Fires still burned hotly in Berlin as U. S., French and Russian forces beat down Adolf Hitler's vaunted Alpine fortress to smash that last mountain redoubt where Nazism was expected to put up its dying stand.

Coming as other U. S. and Russian forces reportedly joined hands in a historic junction on the Elbe river below Berlin, the steady reduction of the German capital and the drive on the Alpine retreat signalled the fall of the great empire the once Austrian paperhanger built up only to lose as the U. S., for the second time in the 20th century, tipped the scales of victory.

Some of the fiercest fighting of the whole war raged in the rubble of Berlin where the Germans, obeying Goebbels' order to resist to the end, offered a fanatical block to block, house to house defense. With the capital reduced to an inferno by massed Soviet artillery and airplane bombardment, Germans reportedly fought from house tops, from rooms and from basements in a desperate effort to stem the advance of over a million Russian troops.

Even in Berlin's dying hours, the Germans, reputedly led by Hitler himself, poured reinforcements into the city as the 1st White Russian and 1st Ukrainian armies gradually forged a ring of steel around the capital. Signifying the totality of the war between the two countries, the opposing armies employed women in auxiliary front line services.

No less than 350,000 U. S. and French troops were engaged in the drive on the Germans' last Alpine fortress, with Lt. Gen. Patton's 3rd army closing in on the northeast, Lt. Gen. Patch's 7th from the north and the French from the west. Birthplace of Nazism, Munich lay in the path of the advancing Allied forces as they moved on the foothills of the rugged mountains enclosing the enemy redoubt.

To the east, Russian forces drove on the redoubt from Austria, while farther north, U. S. and Red troops also joined in a fight to clamp a pincer on the Germans' last great arsenal of Czechoslovakia.

While fighting raged to the north, German forces made a desperate scramble to withdraw northward from the Po valley in Italy, with rear guards seeking to slow up U. S. and British efforts to overtake the main body of enemy troops and cut them to ribbons.

PACIFIC: Clever Foe

Having first displayed his ingenuity at constructing defensive fortifications at Iwo Jima, the Japs gave another demonstration of their ability on Okinawa, where U. S. forces encountered bitter opposition in their drive to clean up this stepping-stone, 325 miles from Tokyo.

Making use of the hilly terrain of Okinawa in much the same fashion as on Iwo Jima, the Japs built strong entrenchments in the slopes, with connecting tunnels permitting the transfer of troops to endangered sites. Concealing themselves in these caves, the enemy frequently burst out after Yanks had moved past to attack them from the rear.

With the Japs strongly holed up in the rolling countryside, big guns from the U. S. fleet were brought into play to help artillery and airplanes pound the hilly defensive network and allow the foot soldiers to pick their way forward through the battered foe.

PUBLIC PAYROLL: Big Increase

The total public payroll—federal, state and municipal—and the total number of public employees, has more than doubled in 12 years, the National Civil Service League claims.

Since Pearl Harbor, the league states, the federal service has increased by 153 per cent and its payroll by 233 per cent, while employment of state and municipal workers has decreased 3½ per cent, with payroll up 10 per cent.

SAN FRANCISCO: Security Parley

Though 800 delegates from 46 United Nations took their seats for the momentous postwar security parley in San Francisco with strong resolve to shape an effective organization to maintain peace, the conferees faced no easy task with need for reconciliation of U. S. and Russian differences over the character of the new body.

As the delegates entered into their historic deliberations, the Russians insisted upon the adoption of the Dumbarton Oaks plan, along with the Yalta agreement for three votes for the Soviet government to match Britain's six, and the right of any of the major powers on the permanent Big Five security council to veto the use of force against it.

Though the American delegation accepted Dumbarton Oaks as an adequate framework for building the postwar security council, there was some sentiment for amendments to assure more safeguards for peace, particularly one empowering the new organization to alter any peace-



Secretary of State Stettinius (left) greets Russian Foreign Commissar Molotov (right) as Red Ambassador Andrei Gromyko looks on.

making provision that might lead to future warfare.

With virtually all executive power lying in the hands of the security council dominated by the U. S., Britain, Russia, France and China, smaller nations indicated a desire for the broadening of their voice in the formation of decisions. Under the Dumbarton Oaks plan, six smaller countries would be picked yearly to serve on the security council, while the others would constitute an assembly for discussion and recommendation.

Even as the conference got under way, Russia signed a 20-year treaty with the Moscow-sponsored Polish provisional government looking toward mutual assistance in the event of future warfare.

The treaty accentuated the differences between the U. S. and Britain with Russia over the formation of the future Polish government, with the western Allies insisting on the inclusion of various democratic elements in the present communist dominated Warsaw regime.

ATROCITIES: Congress Boils

Boiling over revelations of Nazi atrocities, congressmen leaned toward the imposition of a hard peace on Germany, while the Allies warned the enemy that mistreatment of war prisoners would lead to punishment for those responsible.

Revised by stories of abuse and starvation of American POWs and the brutal torture of deportees inside the Reich, congressmen declared that a harsh peace must bring home to the Germans the enormity of the cruelties and wipe out the Nazi philosophy.

With their warning contained in leaflets showered upon the rapidly dwindling Reich, the Allies vowed to ruthlessly pursue any person guilty of mistreating POWs until he is brought to punishment. Meanwhile, the U. S. accepted Germany's offer to leave American POWs in camps in the path of the advancing American armies.

Rabbit Boom

Demand for food brought about by the war, and shortages of beef, pork, mutton and poultry for civilian consumption has resulted in an increase in the production of domestic rabbits of from 200 to 300 per cent.

The tender, white, meaty flesh of the domestic rabbit has grown so in popularity that in southern California 13,000,000 pounds were produced in 1944.

EMPLOYMENT: Readjustment

Laid off from high-paying war jobs, discharged workers should realize that a tapering off of the war program necessitates their return to lower-paying civilian industries, with early shifting spelling a quicker restoration of the peacetime economy.

Deprived of manpower in favor of the metal and armament industries early in the war effort, the logging and lumber and textile industries are in need of 250,000 workers, the War Production board said, with the government seeking to channel people back into these trades.

In concentrating on the return of workers to these fields, WPB said that reemployment was necessary to assure the smooth operation of other civilian industries in the post-war period, with automobile production, for instance, dependent upon textile supplies, and construction and output of paper and packaging materials related to the lumber business.

LEND-LEASE: Soviet Pact

The extent of lend-lease assistance to Russia may well depend upon Moscow's course in the war against Japan, it was indicated, as the U. S., Britain and Canada signed their fourth mutual aid agreement with the Reds for the year ending next July.

In keeping lend-lease restricted to wartime supplies, the new agreement excluded long-range heavy-duty goods for which the Russians might pay later, as provided in pacts between the U. S. and British and French. With Russian participation in the Pacific war, however, necessitating the use of heavy-duty goods, a similar understanding might be reached with Moscow.

The decisive factor in Russia's great comeback against Germany after Nazi armies had swept deep into the country to cripple agricultural and industrial production, U. S. lend-lease assistance to the Reds totaled 7½ billion dollars by the end of 1944.

U. S. Nest-Egg Grows

With total deposits of businesses and individuals amounting to 66 billion dollars at the end of the year, and with heavy holdings of government bonds, America faces the immediate postwar period with a strong financial structure.

Of the 66 billion dollars in deposits, businesses owned 40½ billions, individuals 21½ billions, trust funds 1½ billions, non-profit associations 2 billions, and foreign concerns 800 millions. Recent trends, however, have seen bigger businesses investing more in U. S. securities, while smaller enterprises and individuals have been building up their bank balances.

Exceeding all other records for a similar period, deposits increased almost 6 billion dollars during the last half of 1944, the Federal Reserve board reported, with farmers contributing 700 million dollars of the total amount.

MEAT: New Program

Acting shortly after congressional hearings on the light meat situation, the Office of Economic Stabilization, working with the Office of Price Administration and the War Food Administration and the War Department, devised a new program to bring about a more even distribution of meat throughout the country and give packers relief from close price policies.

Also as part of the program, the government agencies mapped an all-out drive on black markets, with OPA enlarging its investigative staff by 500 and intensifying its court action for triple damages on overcharges, revocation of slaughtering permits and withholding of subsidies.

In attempting to obtain a more equitable distribution of meat, the government seeks (1) to divert more cattle from local slaughtering houses to federally inspected plants which can ship across state lines, and (2) persuade more local packers to apply for federal inspection and sell to the army, taking the load off present suppliers, who have had to cut their deliveries to civilians accordingly.

To assure packers of more profitable operations, the new program increases subsidies to slaughterers when live prices reach within the peak of market ceilings; retains the present additional 50 cent payment on all grades, and boosts the maximum charges on army beef. In addition, the government promised to pay the difference between packers' losses and costs to assure their continued existence.

POSTWAR AIR: Big Future

Speaking before the Bond club in Chicago, Assistant Secretary of Commerce William M. Burden predicted the growth of civil aviation into a \$2,000,000,000 industry employing 400,000 people 10 years after the war. Because of the development of the airplane, air lines will have attracted most of the first-class passenger traffic both for domestic and trans-Atlantic flight, Burden forecasts.

Washington Digest
'Five Freedoms' Designed To Spur World Air Travel

Differences Between American Traditions Of Free Flight and European Concepts Of Regulation Composed at Parley.

By BAUKHAGE

News Analyst and Commentator.

WNU Service, Union Trust Building, Washington, D. C.

(This is the second of a series of articles on the "Freedom of the Air," first of which appeared in this column last week.)

In a previous column I set forth the achievements of the conference on international aviation, implementation of which it is hoped will be reached by a second gathering in May, probably before the United Nations deliberations at San Francisco have been concluded. I set forth certain views on the accomplishments of the first aviation gathering, as expressed by Lt. Col. William Mitchell of the army air force, which, although they were his own and not the official opinions of the government, were known to represent the attitude of a number of high air force officials.

I think that the satisfaction expressed by Colonel Mitchell, in what has already been accomplished toward establishing the "freedom of the air," reflects the general feelings of the industry. Although the point was not expressly brought out in the comment in military circles, I believe the one thing which pleased the industry was the fact that a conference, supervised as it was by a government official (then Assistant Secretary of State Adolph Berle), had built a framework within which private enterprise and business and technical ingenuity could be rewarded and not "fenced in" by restrictive bureaucratic regulation.

Freedoms Essential

You will recall that the delegates recognized the fact that "freedom of the air" was not as simple a thing as "freedom of the seas," because vessels stop at frontiers since ship lanes lead only from harbor to harbor, while aircraft crosses borders and passes over the sovereign territory of foreign nations.

Thus it was necessary to divide the perquisites of the airways into five freedoms. The first two are the right of innocent passage—right to fly over a country, and the right to land for non-traffic purposes—that is to stop at a foreign airport for refueling or other facilities. These two are essential to America since our aerial ambitions encircle the globe, and that can't be done, either from a practical or a profitable standpoint, in one jump.

Because of complications which I will mention later, the first two were grouped in one form of multilateral agreement drawn up at Chicago.

The other three freedoms, embraced in the second agreement, were described as follows: the right to disembark passengers, mail and freight from the country of origin of the aircraft; the right to embark passengers, mail and freight destined for the country of origin of the aircraft; and, in addition, at the suggestion of Canada, a fifth freedom was added in the form of certain provisions of right of entry and technical regulations.

Of course, Russia's last-minute refusal to attend the Chicago conference was a great disappointment to all concerned, but the reconciliation of what appeared at first to be a sharp difference between the United Kingdom and the United States, finally reconciled through the "honest broker" efforts of Canada, was considered a great achievement. Hope exists that a successful outcome of the United Nations negotiations will bring the Soviets into the fold.

The clash between the British and the American viewpoints is described this way by one of the American observers at the conference who has been working steadily for the consummation of the Chicago plans:

"In the United States," he said, "we have always looked upon air transport primarily as an instrument of trade. We are still a young country with an expanding and highly competitive economy and with no bitter memories of recent bombings of our homeland. The British viewpoint, which was shared to some degree by many European countries, reflected a mature and

stabilized economy, to be parcelled out among those participating in it, plus a fear of explosive international rivalries. Canada's position possibly reflected British desires, plus a fear of being crowded out by its more powerful neighbor under a system of unrestricted competition.

"The United States was seeking an opportunity for free commercial intercourse between nations, with resulting benefits to all of them; the other two countries (Britain and Canada) were seeking protection against out-throat competition and international mistrust."

Reducing these different points of view to specific operational plans, boiled down largely to whether or not a global authority would be set up which would govern the location of international routes, regulate the "frequencies" (number of flights or stops, which is where the competition comes in) and rates. In fact this central authority as the British viewed it would have even more authority over internal air activity than our own Civil Aeronautics board, which cannot limit frequencies at home. In our domestic services a line may make as many flights as it can get a pay-load for.

The United States on the other hand wanted everything except transit and non-traffic stops worked out separately between the countries concerned.

In other words, the United States felt that if an airplane company could offer more to a patron, regardless of where he wanted to get aboard or get off, that company ought to have the right to try to show to the country where the getting on and off would take place, that it was mutually advantageous to let that particular line have the business.

Agreements Reached On Technical Norms

There were other questions concerning technical standards and the future admission of devastated countries unable to furnish facilities for airports, that were settled, and the mooted points mentioned, all of which were met with what might be called substantial agreement. Both forms of agreement (one with the first two freedoms, the other—all five) provided that the country whose territory is involved may designate the routes and airports used; but charges for use of airports may not be greater than those imposed on its own airports engaged in similar international services.

In addition to these agreements the diagram for the international organization was laid down in the form of a treaty which must be approved by the various countries. This organization is composed of an assembly, on which each nation would have one vote, and a council of 15 members, 2 from the British Commonwealth, 2 from the Soviet Union, 2 from the United States, 1 each from Brazil, Chile and France, and the remaining 6 to be elected on a regional basis. The council would act as a clearing house for information and would provide minimum uniform technical standards but would have no power over commercial matters. An interim council was also proposed, to function until the permanent organization is created, but not more than three years.

America has a great stake in the outcome of the San Francisco conference. It has a great stake in international aviation, too. "We have learned and must not forget," said General Arnold in speaking of the air transport service, "from now on air transport is an essential of air power, in fact of all national power."

Thirteen out of every 20 American high school students expect to leave their home towns and live elsewhere, after they have completed their education. This is revealed in a nation-wide survey just completed by the Institute of Student Opinion under the sponsorship of Scholastic magazine.

Better job opportunities elsewhere, either in general or in their chosen fields of work, is the main reason for leaving, according to the student voters.

BARBS . . . by Baukhage

Keep cool—enough metal has been released by the WPB to make 25,000 electric fans this quarter.

The OWI releases the following figures on Japanese naval strength: Total personnel: 850,000 afloat and ashore; losses, 262,000, including 25,000 naval air forces. The Jap sailor is rated as a good fighter, well-educated and trained.

Nazis have been ordered to knock out the teeth of rumor-mongers.

A report from Switzerland says that an anti-Nazi youth gang sabotaged the demolition charges in the Remagen bridge. Heinrich Himmler has issued a warning against these groups which he says are sometimes led by foreign adults.



JAPAN BEGINS TO UNDERSTAND

The Jap knows he's gypped. The Flowery Kingdom realizes it is going to have to say it with lilies. The Nipponese are ready for the nippers.

With the United States, England and now Russia against her, Japan looks strangely like Donald Duck fighting in the lion's cage. And that's the way she sounds.

Except that Donald Duck seems more intelligible.

The Land of the Rising Sun begins to resemble the old fishworks at sunset.

The Little Brown Man with the bandy-legs and the big teeth is still all dressed up as a world conqueror but he wishes he had stuck to amateur photography.

Not many years ago Japan was a quiet, colorful peaceful little land featuring cherry blossoms, geisha girls and parasols. It sent its young men to American colleges where they seemed so cute and friendly that we let them on the glee clubs, taught them how to play third base, gave them good allowances on their second-hand kodaks and paid them for playing butler parts in our movies.

All over America we trusted Japanese in our kitchens with the carving knives.

Then one day Japan staged a sneak attack on a Russian fleet and won. It never realized that Russia put the incident on file for future reference and rebuttal.

The victory went to the Japanese head, which is not far from its feet. Then it began getting real tough. It took Manchuria, thumbed its nose at the League of Nations, and attacked China. The Japanese school-boy of our magazines was pasting bear-hair on his chest and wearing spurs to the rice bowl.

To our shame we let him get away with murder and even shipped him extra tools.

Then he decided to play the Bull That Walks Like a Pal, and basically a stinkero, he did it the sneaky way, staging a stab in the back at Pearl Harbor at the very moment his envoys were in Washington grinning and professing a yen for peace.

He got off to a head-start and had the opening advantage of having tennis shoes with a special toe and a natural instinct for swamp life.

He won the first few rounds. But we got his true measurements and habits from the zoology experts and changed the trend.

Now the Japanese are changing cabinets oftener than Tokyo is changing fire wardens. As a nation it is now a study in big fitters.

When this war is over the Japanese people will be ready for the cleaners. Hirohito will be a chauffeur for Molotov, and the Tojos and their kind will be reading "Billboard" and "Variety" with special attention to the classified ads reading "Wanted: Entertainers with carnivals, circuses, sideshows and fairs. Good opportunities for pole balancers."

HE RIDES AGAIN

Who boots the Nazis in the pants? It's Patton.

Who plays Wild West and makes 'em dance? It's Patton.

Who let's 'em have it on the chin? Who clouts 'em till they wheel and spin? Who makes 'em yell "He's loose again"? That's Patton.

Who makes each new attack a beaut? That's Patton.

Who sends 'em stuff that isn't fruit? That's Patton.

Who never sits a battle out? Who never leaves a scrap in doubt? Who always wins a crucial bout? It's Patton.

The drive for clothes for the war sufferers all over the world is on throughout America, and emphasis is being put on the point that wearable duds, not ragbag attire, are needed. One man in New York, however, has gone too far. He sent in a full dress suit.

Musing on the Barnum & Bailey circus this season, we can't help wondering how a G.I. back from the wars feels when he hears a trapeze act referred to as dangerous.

Physician—Yes, your heart is not any too good, your arteries are bad and you're getting on. But don't be discouraged. You can always get a job on some professional baseball team.

THE STORY TH

Jones and George Furville, strangers who were mistaken for the Monte Jarrad. Chet rushed them out to meet her brother Aver after them Melody and the border, returning in the attic until four o'clock. Melody stayed the rest of the morning. Chet returned to the border. She took him to the ranch and tied the tons killed the Rowan back into town, and get Chet's aid.

CHAPT

His entrance was spoiled by a trivial round card table was narrow space just to take advantage of it might be; and he dressed comely as a game of draw. The fastest one bloomed which Melody might.

Melody stood looking a baffled sort of would let him pass were men who knew Monte Jarrad, or to know that for Melody cleared his one in the tilted at him with a le and went back to said.

"Raise you five," the tilted chair, to the table. Melody's mind then, something like moment in which Waggoner; except reason was that he took a half-step by himself room.

"I call," Melody a long step forward and kicked the table from among them.

The bartender, who had served Melody, stared as a man's hands were held surface of the raised, but ostent He made a motion room with his he Ira Waggoner sat table, now, in the of midday.

He looked Melody in the eye, without as Melody came in sign of recognition day behind his shadow lines showed more than feeding; the kind used for al, as a precaution "You want to said. He had won sound hard, and but the best he could make it a mumble "Sit down," Ira Because he had correctly, Melody aware, and obeyed "You know what? Ira Waggoner said "Do I?"

"You don't need my gun," Waggoner was low and flat, bitter. "When I find you'll get it all know that for three men in the swap lead with, Monte Jarrad. But "No," Melody said. "No," Waggoner don't know who you give a damn. And why you're sucker for Monte, either. With me. There's to know from you what it is; and I'm it, now."

"Oh?" said Melody, wondering whether he man, if he had to, would be a wonder. "I never saw you plain, never saw you plain."

"There's one thing that will get a quicker than stealing," Waggoner said. "That's cross. I could have two, easy, the aboard the stage, my mind to do it, have drew out what been able to get gun guard. But played my half of how you fellows yours."

"The hell with it, what that strongling to take me to you ain't, try to without I say you. This here is diody said. "I wa you would have of what I seemed it."

Waggoner was again. "What you? They stared at see what's the said at last. "I ke you don't think I any more."

Waggoner redded foot of a except minutes," he said. "That throws me ody admitted. "I this. I don't har say next." He too



USELESS COWBOY

By ALAN Le MAY W.N.U. SERVICE



THE STORY THUS FAR: Melody Jones and George Fury rode into Payneville, Maine. While there Melody was mistaken for the wanted outlaw, Monte Jarrad. Cherry, Monte's girl, rushed them out to her farm, where they met her brother Avery. As a posse was after them Melody and Fury left toward the border, returning after dark to ride in the attic until found by Avery. Melody stayed the rest of the night while Fury returned to Payneville. In the morning Cherry led Melody toward the border. She took him to the old Rancourt ranch and lied about how the Cowboys killed the Rowntrees. Melody rode back into town, and Monte showed up to get Cherry's aid.

CHAPTER IX

His entrance was immediately spoiled by a trivial impasse. A round card table was planted in the narrow space just within the door, to take advantage of what breeze there might be; and here three slouch-dressed cowmen sat, tied up in a game of draw. The tilted chair of the fattest one blocked the way by which Melody might have passed.

Melody stood looking at them in a baffled sort of way, hoping they would let him pass. Either these were men who knew he was not Monte Jarrad, or they did not even know that he was supposed to be. Melody cleared his throat. The fat one in the tilted chair looked up at him with a leering insolence, and went back to his hand.

"Can I git by, please?" Melody said.

"Raise you five," said the man in the tilted chair, tossing a chip onto the table.

Melody's mind stopped turning, then, something like it had in the moment in which he had hit Ira Waggoner; except that this time the reason was that he was scared. He took a half-step backward, to give himself room.

"I call," Melody said. He took a long step forward, boot swinging, and kicked the table straight up, out from among them.

The bartender, the same one who had served Melody before, looked as scared as a man could look. His hands were held a little above the surface of the bar, not exactly raised, but ostentatiously in view. He made a motion toward the back room with his head.

Ira Waggoner sat alone beside the table, now, in the dim, stuffy quiet of midday.

He looked Melody Jones steadily in the eye, without any expression, as Melody came in. He gave no other sign of recognition. He was one day behind his shave, and his cheek lines showed more hard-weather riding than feeding; but his eyes were the kind used for seeing the actual, as a professional.

"You want to see me?" Melody said. He had wanted to make that sound hard, and kind of relentless, but the best he accomplished was to make it a mumble.

"Sit down," Ira Waggoner said. Because he had not foreseen this correctly, Melody was caught unawares, and obeyed.

"You know what I want with you," Ira Waggoner said.

"Do I?"

"You don't need to keep watching my gun," Waggoner said. His voice was low and flat, but inexpressibly bitter. "When I figure you need it, you'll get it all right. And you know that, too. There's only about three men in the southwest I can't swap lead with. One of them is Monte Jarrad. But you ain't him."

"No?" Melody said.

"No," Waggoner repeated. "I don't know who you are, and I don't give a damn. And I don't know why you're sucker enough to front for Monte, either. But it don't go with me. There's one thing I want to know from you, and you know what it is; and I'm going to have it, now."

"Oh?" said Melody. He kept wondering whether he could shoot this man, if he had to. It was a sickly sort of a wonder, because the answer was so plain.

"There's one thing in this country that will get a man salted down quicker than stealing a horse," Waggoner said. "That thing is a double-cross. I could have shot Monte in two, easy, the morning he come aboard the stage; and it come to my mind to do it, too. Monte should have drew out when he saw I hadn't been able to get rid of the shotgun guard. But I went on and played my half of the game; and show you fellows have got to play yours!"

"The hell with it. I want to know where that strongbox is. You're going to take me to it. If you think you ain't, try to walk out that door, without I say you can't!"

"This here is disappointin'," Melody said. "I was kind of hoping you would have some kind of idea of what I seemed to have did with it."

Waggoner was looking baffled again. "What you did with it?"

They stared at each other. "I see what's the matter," Melody said at last. "I keep forgetting that you don't think I'm Monte Jarrad any more."

Waggoner reddened. "You never fooled me, except for that couple of minutes," he said.

"That throws me sideways," Melody admitted. "I hadn't figured on this. I don't hardly know what to say next." He took his hat off, and

looked inside it, and wiped perspiration from his forehead with his gloved left hand.

"That phony scar," Ira Waggoner said with irony, "is beginning to rub loose."

Ira Waggoner brought his heels to the floor and faced Melody squarely across the table. "I'm waiting for you to talk," he said, as if he didn't mean to wait much longer.

"You figure I know where it is?" Melody asked pointlessly.

"I figure that you better."

"Mister," said Melody Jones, "you are easily the worst damn fool I ever see in years of riding. And I've rode from hell to Sunday."

Ira Waggoner started at him blankly. "What?" he said.

"Think where you be," Melody Jones suggested. "You're a free man, and you can go where you want to. You could be in Tucson, or Seattle. But allowing that you got to be in the Last Chance bar—don't you ever look where you set? You could just as well have set over there with your back to plain wall. Or you could be standing up, where you could look all around you. I swear I don't know how you've lived as long as you have."

"Well?" Waggoner smiled a little, knowing what was coming now. "Look behind you," said Melody, "and you'll see a door."

Waggoner grinned a little on one side of his face, but did not take his

eyes from Melody Jones. "Look at it again yourself," he said with a weary contempt. "The glass is painted over."

But as Melody looked at the painted glass in the door he saw something else now. A clear place the size of a quarter showed where the paint had been scraped away. And as Melody looked at that peep-hole, the peep-hole blinked. After a moment Melody was able to make out the eye that was looking at him through the peep-hole in the door.

There was an ugly patronizing complacency in Ira Waggoner's tone now. "There ain't anything behind that door," he said.

"I'm right sorry," Melody heard himself saying with flat candor, "to hear you take that view. Because I have an idea that somebody's number is coming up, in about two seconds, now."

"Yours, maybe," Waggoner said, tossing aside his patience.

"It might be mine," Melody said. "But there's just one off-chance that it might be yours. I sure wish you'd give a little thought to that. We can always talk later on—if only some bad accident don't happen to—"

Ira Waggoner said savagely, "I've heard enough of—"

And then he broke off suddenly and sat utterly still, as if he were holding his breath.

The door behind him was opening gently, and a soft voice said, "So have I."

Ira Waggoner moved his hands slowly and placed them in plain sight upon the table. Then even more slowly he swung his head back to look over his shoulder.

"Hello, Lee," Waggoner said queerly; but he left his hands where they were, only stiffening them a little so that they pressed more tightly upon the wood.

"Who's this?" asked the stranger of Waggoner, without taking his eyes off Melody.

"I don't know, Lee," Waggoner said. By the placid note that came into Waggoner's voice, Melody knew that whoever the stranger was, he was one of those few others beside Monte Jarrad whom Waggoner was afraid of. "All I know is he tried to pass himself off for Monte."

"I know that already," the stranger said. "He's got Monte's saddle on his horse." He drew a hard breath through one nostril, and it

drew up one side of his mouth in what looked like a sneer. Later Melody found out that this was caused by the fact that this man could breathe through only one side of his nose. He shifted his eyes to Waggoner now and they had less warmth than the eyes of a Gila lizard.

"What kind of a deal are you making with this punk?"

"No deal, Lee," Waggoner said doggedly. "I want to know what kind of a score is being run up; that's all. There's things I got a right to know."

The stranger's words came a little more softly. "What kind of things?"

"If anything's gone wrong—"

Waggoner started to say,

"Pray there ain't anything gone wrong!" His face contorted again in that unexpected combination of a sniff and a sneer. "If I find out it did, and you was mixed up in it, I'll come after you, and I'll get you; and I reckon you know I keep my word."

"I know that, Lee."

"Set here where you are until you hear me ride off. After that, stay in this town. Be where it won't be any trouble to find you, if you're wanted."

Ira Waggoner hesitated for perhaps three seconds more. "Okay, Lee," he said.

Lee turned to Melody. "Let's go."

He indicated the door with a sway of his head. "Walk ahead of me until we're in the street."

In the street the man called Lee picked up his reins where they lay loose across the hitch-rail, turned his horse so that his animal was between himself and Melody, and swung up. "Mount your pony," he said.

Melody mounted.

"Ride by my high stirrup—close."

"Mister," said Melody Jones, "I sure appreciate you fetching me out. I was getting mighty restless, setting there."

"You don't know yet why I done it, huh?"

"No; because I haven't got the faintest kind of idea who you be."

The stranger studied him for a moment. "I reckon that might be so," he decided. "I never set eyes on you before. I'm Lee Gledhill. That mean anything?"

"No," Melody said.

"Sniff-sneer," went the stranger's face. "This ain't easy to believe."

"Believe what you want," Melody answered.

"How come," Lee Gledhill asked curiously, "that a punk like you found a way to kill Monte Jarrad?"

"So I killed Monte Jarrad," Melody said, with a certain amount of stupor. "That's what you figure, huh?"

They were out of the town, by this time. Lee Gledhill took a look back the way they had come; then his eyes ran around the perimeter of the hills.

"What makes you think he's even daid?" Melody demanded, flustered by the silence.

"His saddle is on your horse," Lee answered him at last. "You wouldn't ever have got Monte's saddle off him without you dry-gulched him first, and he was dead."

"Well, I know good and well he's alive," Melody contended.

"You do?" Lee said with ugly disinterest. "You do? Where is he then?"

"What makes you so daid sure, he offered with faint hope, "that I ain't Monte Jarrad?"

"You don't look nothin' like him to me. I don't know how anybody mistook you for him, even with his stuff."

"Okay," said Melody. "I want to ask you just one thing more. Who do you think was quickest with a gun, you or Monte?"

"The man never lived that could match him," Lee Gledhill said. "Not even me."

"And according to you, I am the man who shot him down," Melody said. "By your own way of figuring, you ain't got any more chance with me than a village gal at a square sale. What's the matter? Don't you want to live no more?"

Melody Jones felt his scalp creep as he heard how silly that frail bluff sounded, even to himself.

No smile crossed Lee Gledhill's face. He evidently took the threat more seriously than Melody could. He continued to study Melody unhurriedly, and his headless eyes looked thirty years older than his face.

"If you outshot a man like Monte in a fair fight, and can do it again, you'll kill me like a duck. But I don't think you did. I'm gambling that you shot him from in back."

"What you aim to do?" Melody asked, seeking information.

"I can't make a deal with you," Lee Gledhill decided. "Not across Monte Jarrad's corpse. I wouldn't trust you if I could." He drew in one long, tip-pulling breath and then his face became still. "I'm going to throw this cigarette down now. It's up to you to take care of yourself in any way you can, as soon as it leaves my hand."

"Look," Melody began.

"Turn off the road," Lee Gledhill told him.

"Look," Melody said again. He pulled up his pony, but failed to obey. "You want to know where Monte is?"

(TO BE CONTINUED)

Ernie Pyle in the Pacific:

U. S. Builds Up Strength For Knockout in Pacific

Okinawa Landing Like Putting Foot in Enemy's Kitchen Door

By Ernie Pyle

(EDITOR'S NOTE:—Ernie Pyle's columns will continue to appear in this newspaper for a few weeks. Dispatches for these releases have been cleared by the censors and some may be en route from the island where the famous war correspondent met his death.)

OKINAWA.—Our war with Japan has gone well in the last few weeks.

We are firmly on Okinawa, which is like having your foot in the kitchen door.

Our wonderful carrier pilots have whittled down the Jap air force daily. Our anti-aircraft ships and shore batteries have plugged Jap fliers for the highest ratio I've ever known from attack.

Our task forces have absolutely butchered the only Jap task force to put to sea in many months. B-29s are hitting Japan with fighter escort from Iwo Jima. Airfields are springing up on Okinawa. We all say we sure are glad we are not in the Japs' shoes.

One main question asked over here now is, "How long will the Japs hold out?" There are all kinds of opinions, but actually nobody knows.

We don't know, because no one in his right mind can pretend to understand the Oriental manner of thinking. They are unpredictable. They are inconsistent. As one officer said, "They are uncannily smart one day, and dumb as hell the next."

Their values are so different from ours. The news broadcasts from Tokyo and Shanghai are an example. These broadcasts are utterly ridiculous.

During our first week on Okinawa they constantly told of savage counterattacks when there weren't any. They told of driving a large part of our landing forces back to the boats and far out to sea, when actually they fired only a few shots onto the beaches.

On D-Day plus four, they broadcast that despite their counterattacks we finally succeeded in landing 6,000 troops. The truth is that by sunset of the first evening we had an incredible number of scores of thousands of Americans on Okinawa!

The crippled Jap air force cannot do us anything but spasmodic harm from now on. And their navy needn't ever be considered. If you could see the colossal naval power we have here you could hardly believe your eyes. It's one of the most impressive things I've seen in this war.

We have plenty of troops in reserve, and new convoys of supplies have already begun to arrive just as we finished unloading the original massive supply fleet.

Converting Island Into Big Base

On Okinawa the majority of the Japs are on the southern tip, and in considerable strength. The northern area is being combed and a few scattered ones mopped up.

There is tough fighting in the south and it will remain tough to the end. I've heard some officers say the south end of Okinawa may turn into another Iwo Jima. That will mean heavy casualties on our side, but the end of Okinawa is inevitable.

And while the army's 24th corps of infantry is doing that job, the rest of the island apparently is wide open for us to develop and we are doing it with our usual speed.

This island has everything we could want in such an island. There is plenty of room for more airfields, room for roads and vast supply dumps and anchorages for ships. And the civilians from whom we had expected trouble are docile and harmless.

Of course, Japan's vast land armies are still almost intact. But if it does come to the great mass land warfare of continental Europe, we now are able to build up strength for that warfare right on the scene.

There is a fighting spirit among us. People are conjecturing about the possibility of the Pacific war ending sooner than we had ever allowed ourselves to think.

For years it looked endless, but now you hear people talk about being home by Christmas. Some really believe they will. Others have their fingers crossed, but they are more hopeful than ever before.

Instead of a war weariness, there seems to be a new eagerness among

our forces to sweep on and on, and wind the thing up in a hurry.

The bulk of the battle of Okinawa is being fought by the army—my old friends, the doughfoots. This time the marines had it easy, and by the turn of circumstance the army is the one that has the job to do.

But my self-assignment on the Okinawa blitz was to write about the marines and that's what I continue to do. I landed with the marines, crossed the island with them, and have been living with them amidst fleas, mosquitoes, goats and a few Japs, hiding under bushes. So naturally I want to tell you about them.

Marine corps blitzes out here have all been so bitter and the marines have performed so magnificently that I had conjured up a mental picture of a marine that bore a close resemblance to a man from Mars. I was almost afraid of them myself.

Finds Marines Human, After All

I did find the marines confident, but neither cocky nor smart-alecky. I found they have fears, and qualms, and hatred for war the same as anybody else. They want to go home just as badly as any soldiers I've ever met. I found them good, human Americans.

They are proud to be marines. They wouldn't be in any other branch of the service. Yet they are not arrogant about it. And I found they have a healthy respect for the infantry.

One day we were sitting on a hillside talking about the infantry. One marine spoke of a certain army division—a division they had fought beside—and was singing its praises.

"It's as good as any marine division," he said.

"What was that you said?" a listener cut in.

The marine repeated it and emphasized it a little. Another marine stood up and called out, loudly: "Did you hear what he said? This guy says there's an army division as good as any marine division. He must be crazy. How haw, haw!"

And yet other boys chimed in, arguing very soberly, and sided with the one who had praised the army division.

Before I came into the field, several marine officers asked me to try to sense just what the marine spirit is, just what causes it, and keeps it alive.

In peacetime when the marine corps was a small outfit, with its campaigns highlighted, and everybody was a volunteer, you could understand why marines felt so superior.

But since the war the marine corps has grown into hundreds of thousands of men. It has been diluted, so to speak. Today it is an outfit of ordinary people—some big, some little, some even dratted. It has changed, in fact, until marines look exactly like a company of soldiers in Europe.

Yet that marine spirit still remains. I never did find out what perpetuates it. They're not necessarily better trained. They're not better equipped and often not as well supplied as other troops. But a marine still considers himself a better soldier than anybody else, even though nine-tenths of them don't want to be soldiers at all.

The marines are very cognizant of the terrible casualties they've taken in this Pacific war. They're even proud of that too, in a way. Any argument among marine units is settled by which has had the greatest casualties.

Many of them even envisioned the end of the marine corps at Okinawa. If the marine divisions had been beaten up here as they were on Iwo Jima, the boys felt it would have been difficult to find enough men of marine corps caliber to reconstitute all the divisions.

They even had a sadly sardonic song about their approach to Okinawa, the theme of which was, "Good-by, Marines!"

Look Hard for Snakes on Okinawa

I've mentioned before about our fear of snakes before we got here. All the booklets and literature given us ahead of time about Okinawa dwelt at length on snakes. They told us there were three kinds of poisonous adders.

Well, I've kept a close watch and made a lot of inquiries. And the result is that in the central part of Okinawa where we've been there

are just practically no snakes at all.

Our troops have walked, poked, sprawled and slept on nearly every square yard of the ground. And in my regiment, for one, they have seen only two snakes.

One was found dead. The other was killed by a battalion surgeon, coiled into a gallon glass jar and sent to the regimental command post as a souvenir.

CLASSIFIED DEPARTMENT

Persons now engaged in essential industry will not apply without statement of availability from their local United States Employment Service.

HELP WANTED—MEN

WANTED—Married or single men for farm work; also milkers experienced with De Laval milking machines. Excellent pay and working conditions. Mr. C. Le Roy Ambrey, Walker Gordon Laboratories of N. E., Inc., Charles River (Needham), Mass.

BUSINESS & INVEST. OPPOR.

MAKE MONEY—Crocketing, sewing, Crocheting directions, yarn samples, particulars 25c. Beatrice Peters, Gardiner, Me.

FARMS AND RANCHES

FARMS, TOURISTS, COUNTRY HOMES Farm 280 acres, 60 cows, equipped, large room. Write MR. DOUGLAS, Fort Plain, N. Y. Agr.

HAY, GRAIN, FEED

HAY AND STRAW Baled. Advice what you want and when needed. HENRY JARVIS, Fayetteville, N. Y. Phone 391.

POULTRY, CHICKS & EQUIP.

BABY CHICKS MANSFIELD CHICK HATCHERY 111 School St., Mansfield, Mass. Ph. 132.

SEEDS, PLANTS, ETC.

Vegetable plants, Cabbage, tomato, onion, etc. Write for price list. "Our business is plants." Carolina Plant Farm, Bethel, N. C.

BUY UNITED STATES BONDS AND STAMPS

For Constipation • Sour Stomach • Dyspepsia • Headache • Heartburn • Bloating • Indigestion • Use time-tested R.I.P.A.N.S. Tablets. Contains 6 doctor-prescribed medicines. Soothing. Does not gripe. Quickly relieves and aids elimination. At your drugist, 10c, 25c and 50c.

KILL POISON IVY Razed and many other noxious weeds this new easy way. With amazing new "ivy" wood killer now available. Anyone can do it. Excellent for cleaning driveways, tennis courts, etc. 2 lbs.—50c • 5 lbs.—\$1.75 postpaid. Literature on request. Tel. Waipaoa 557-7. THE KOEHLER SALES CO., Waipaoa, Hawaii.

KILLS Many Insects on Shrubs, 40 Vegetables and flowers. HELP for your Garden. Tobacco, Dy-Products & Chemical Corp., Incorporated, Louisville 2, Kentucky.

AT FIRST SIGN OF A COLD USE 666 Cold Preparations as directed. GIRLS! WILL YOU! How about getting a picture postcard of a beautiful Hawaiian scene or a girl from a serviceman in Hawaii? How about the first next door? At the office? Or? You send the address, we'll mail the card, or whatever you want. Small donation for several extensions, but necessary, but cheerfully accepted. Swamp us with requests—we love them. SGT. E. J. SULLIVAN, 21502 21st Lombard, Sdtn., A. P. O. 64 G. P. M., San Francisco, Cal.

WOMEN '38 to '52 are you embarrassed by HOT FLASHES? If you suffer from hot flashes, feel weak, nervous, highstrung, a bit blue at times—due to the functional "middle-age" period peculiar to women—try this great medicine—LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S Vegetable Compound to relieve such symptoms. Pinkham's Compound makes sense. It's one of the best known medicines for this purpose. Follow label directions.

Kidneys Must Work Well. For You To Feel Well. 24 hours every day, 7 days every week, never stopping, the kidneys filter waste matter from the blood. If more people were aware of how the kidneys must constantly remove surplus fluid, excess acids and other waste matter that cannot stay in the blood without injury to health, there would be better understanding of why the whole system is upset when kidneys fail to function properly.

Burning, itching or too frequent urination sometimes warns that something is wrong. You may suffer nagging backache, headaches, dizziness, rheumatic pains, getting up at night, swelling. Why not try Doan's Pills? You will be using a medicine recommended the country over. Doan's Pills stimulate the function of the kidneys and help them to flush out poisonous waste from the blood. They contain nothing harmful. Get Doan's today. Use with confidence. At all drug stores.

DOAN'S PILLS

The Oxford County Citizen

The Bethel News 1895
The Rumford Citizen, 1908

Published every Thursday in the interests of the inhabitants of Bethel and the other towns of northwestern Oxford County. Entered as second class matter, May 7, 1908, at the post office at Bethel, Maine. Subscription rates, paid in advance: three years, \$5.00; one year, \$2.00; six months, \$1.10; three months, 60c. Phone 106

Carl L. Brown, Publisher

THURSDAY, MAY 3, 1945



LOOKING AHEAD
BY GEORGE S. BENSON
President—Harding College
Society, Arkansas

China

Quashing Hirohito's dream of great empire will not finish the United States' job in the Orient. Chinese, 450 million of them, already are holding out imploring hands toward America. Most of them don't know what they need but this fact only tightens our obligation because we do know what's good for them. They need slow, regular feedings of the diet on which America grew strong.

On a diet of Christianity, encouragement for initiative, free enterprise and protection for investments, America grew in 150 years from 13 rustic colonies to be the world's most powerful nation. China has had none of it. Since the year One China has had everything but a chance, so it had nothing. Fertile soil, timber, iron, coal, oil and manpower; China has it. But China stayed poor.

China Wants a Chance
Far-sighted leaders in China are frankly bidding for capital investments from other countries when the war is over. It is America's invitation; no other big country will have capital at the end of the war. Will China be a good place for Americans to invest money in the postwar years? Will it be a good frontier for adventurous young Americans to enter as industrial pioneers?

Both these questions have the same answer. China offers opportunity only if investments will be safe there after the war. Less than ten years ago when I lived there nobody, except in a few favored spots, dared own a paying business. If local warlords didn't confiscate such enterprises, bandits would plunder them. Chiang Kai-shek will remedy this, I trust, if he can enjoy united cooperation from his present allies.

Business Not Safe
In order to make profitable business safe in China, it will be necessary to have a strong, representative government. Government must be able to crush the rule of countless local warlords at home and command the respect and recognition of other first-rate world powers. Investment of capital there depends on the creation of a set of conditions that do not now exist. Investments that might take place in 25 years of private enterprise are staggering to think about. China's population is three times ours. China has one billion dollars invested in industry, we have 130 billion. America's capital investment is \$600 per person; China's is \$2.50. Chinese still farm with hoes while their soldiers fight with American-made guns.

Selfishness Kills
Some short-sighted person is almost certain to ask: "Why should we help industrialize China, teach them how to build wealth and beat us at our own game?" The idea is silly. We will prosper with China. Prosperous customers always help. For instance, there are 130 million people in the lands south of El Paso; less than a tenth as many live in industrialized Canada. But Canada buys approximately as much from us.

China needs 25,000 locomotives, 20 million tractors and other items in proportion. China also has valuable things to trade for America's goods. It would take 100 billion dollars or more to make her competitive with the United States industrially, but nine billion would bring her up to about our horse-and-buggy days. After that she could finance herself. If we can help Chiang Kai-shek to stabilize China politically there is little doubt the cash would be available.

What happens these next four years rests not alone on the shoulders of Harry Truman. As he himself pointed out:

"This country is at the crossroads for the greatest future that any nation in the world has ever faced. Or disaster. Whichever we want to make it, it's up to us."

He brings to Presidency a record of administrative efficiency, evidence in his work of the Senate War Investigating Committee that he is a man of the world, that any man except the late President. About other fields where he is not so knowledgeable, he has already indicated his desire to draw on the help of men more experienced than himself.

He puts great trust in the American form of government and in the part every citizen must play to make it strong and workable. I remember hearing him speak about it in Philadelphia not many months ago before a private gathering of management and union leaders.

He said that in his opinion we have "the greatest form of government in the history of the world," because it is so set up with a division of powers that "the PEOPLE have to agree on what is for the best interest of all concerned." Before we can make laws or spend money," he warned, "We can't operate as the greatest Republic in the world without trusting the other fellow and he has got to give us reason to trust him and he has got to do it himself."

President Truman will rely not only on the advice of friends and the support of the American people but on his own moral convictions and faith in God.

Coming out of the Capitol last week on his first day as President, Truman ran into a group of newsmen. He turned to them with simple earnestness and said, "If you fellows pray, please pray for me now. I mean it."

And I have heard him say again and again, "America today needs fundamental moral truth and a fighting faith."

If a man has a yardstick, however inexperienced he may be, you can count on him to see issues clearly and to make honest decisions. That is the compass that must chart his personal life, and the ship of State he steers through the currents of pressure groups that will assault him in these next weeks and months.

From his earliest days in the Senate, this moral insight has led Truman to champion those who were working to build character and teamwork and unity in the nation—even when it was unpopular. And he has influenced his industrial and international views. The two are closely connected in his mind.

"If America can win the battle for industrial teamwork," he once said, "then we will be on the road towards winning the greater battle for national unity. And we can bring victory in this battle and our contribution to the peace table."

For those who want a further forecast of what the policies of the President may be about America's part in San Francisco or future peace conferences, here is another quote from one of his speeches:

"The time is ripe for an appeal not to self-interest but to the hunger for great living that lies deep in every man. What Americans really want is not a promise of getting something for nothing, but a chance to have everything for something great. We want something we can fight for with equal intensity in war or peace—something not confined to combat areas or election campaigns."

"We want to feel that what we are doing for the war effort is at the same time laying sound foundations for the future. After our experience in the last war, we are wary of any program for 'making the world safe for democracy' which does not also involve making democracy safe for the world. We feel instinctively that a 'new birth of freedom' in the home country is the best reward we can guarantee to those men of America who are fighting for freedom abroad."

BUILDING NEW BRIDGES

By Duane Morris Jr.
The tragically sudden death of President Roosevelt has elevated to the White House a man whom many Americans have yet to get to know. The change brings into focus a basic characteristic of our democracy—that the progress of this country depends not on any one man, but on the teamwork and responsibility of all of us. America will no longer be reflected to the rest of the world through the prism of a brilliant personality but directly from the light and lives of 130 million Americans.

President Harry S. Truman is a man who will count on the support and teamwork of every one of those Americans and his great opportunity will be to inspire and develop it.

Like Abraham Lincoln, he comes to the White House a humble man, conscious of his own limitations, without any ambition to become a "big shot." In every step of his spectacular rise to the prominent position he now holds, the office has sought the man—not the man the office.

He brings to Presidency a record of administrative efficiency, evidence in his work of the Senate War Investigating Committee that he is a man of the world, that any man except the late President. About other fields where he is not so knowledgeable, he has already indicated his desire to draw on the help of men more experienced than himself.

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THE LOW DOWN FROM HICKORY GROVE

You know, the average citizen is not news. You gotta shoot or poison your wife, or somebody—or walk a tight wire over Niagara—or get yourself on some Bureau—or pop a bomb and promise better and bigger security with less sweat, etc., to make page one. But if you wanted to pick up your pencil and go down on Main Street and have a poll on your own account, it would not show up as loony as we look, sometimes. I am talking about the average citizen who goes ahead and tends to his own affairs—and makes this country what it is—the folks who build the jeeps and make the 5 shooters and grind the cornmeal, etc., and don't brag and blow about it, but maybe should.

If the average citizens ever got organized they would go to town. For short, the A.C.I. You don't have to first base unless it is an alphabet. And when the A.C.I. got up steam and goin', it would clear up the swamp—like puttin' kerosene on a swamp.

Yours with the low down,
JO SERRA

QUOTES OF THE WEEK

"Their stomachs aren't big enough"—Paul Thompson, Clinton, Ind., farmer, telling Senate why hogs won't eat distillery mash.

"Do you wish to permit an interruption of war production in wartime as a result of this dispute?"—NLRB question on which soft coal miners voted 203,718 yes, 25,150 no.

"I don't like the word 'bonus.'"
—Sen. Guffey, Pa., introducing bill for year's pay to veterans.

"Security through government ends ultimately in some degree of individual slavery."—Dr. Alfred P. Haake, economist.

"Key to fullest possible post-war employment must lie in expansion of the service and distribution fields."—American Legion's national employment committee.

"I'm a member of the Hitler Youth!" 52-year-old German soldier captured by GIs in France.

don herold says:



BILLION-DILIOUS

A government is too big a thing for me to think about.

All I can do is think about it in terms of a person.

I like persons who spend less than they earn, who save money, who practice thrift, who are not dead beats.

Personally, I think that a government (except in time of war) should not cost a few dollars a year. I think there should be no such thing as a national debt or deficit spending. I'm funny.

Seems to me a government should have the same kind of character as a person.

CARD OF THANKS

We wish to thank all our friends and relatives for the beautiful flowers and sympathy during our recent bereavement.

Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Brown and family

MAY OBTAIN CROP LOANS

A recent survey discloses that the over-all food production program is short of the desired goals necessary to feed the nation and the men in service, according to Mr. Howard C. Hammond, Field Supervisor for the Emergency Crop and Feed Loan Office, Hallowell, Maine. Application blanks are still available and farmers, dairymen and poultrymen who do not have sufficient collateral to obtain loans from a local bank or production credit association, or whose operations are not of sufficient size to make it practical to borrow there, are urged to apply at once.

The interest rate is 4% and the amount of the loan is based on the prospective crop acreage or on the number of head of livestock or poultry to be fed, not to exceed \$400.00.

In line with established policy such loans should not exceed an amount which the farmer can, under normal conditions, repay from the current year's operations. Interested farmers, dairymen, and poultrymen should contact Mr. Hammond at Hallowell. If by letter he will inform them where and how they can make application in their own communities.

HANOVER

Correspondent—Mrs. W. W. Worcester

Mrs. G. C. Barker made a business trip to Portland last week.

Edward Ryan of Seaside, N. Y. has bought the Harry Gould camp at Howard Lake.

Mrs. Iyan and children expect to spend part of the summer there. Mrs. Brown will continue to be the caretaker.

Several attended the supper sponsored by the Ladies Aid Friday night at Rumford Point.

Mrs. Gladys Redmond, Mrs. Russell Redmond, Phil Jr., Paul and Malcolm Redmond of Portland, visited Mr. and Mrs. Parker Russell and Mrs. Blanche Worcester, Saturday. Phil Jr. expects to be sent to California for further training.

Ira Brown went to Middle Ham Sunday for a few days' guiding.

Mr. and Mrs. Parker Russell, Herbert Young, and Clement Worcester attended the funeral of Wilfred Mooney at Rumford Sunday.

Frank Worcester and family returned to Auburn Sunday.

Leon Enman has bought a horse of Mr. Morrison and family returned to Portland Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. G. C. Barker and W. C. Holt went to Rumford Sunday afternoon to see "The Keys of the Kingdom."

Vern Lapham returned to his home from the community hospital last week improved in health.

SONGO POND

A. B. Kimball and son Leonard were in Togus and Augusta one day recently.

Mr. and Mrs. Hollis Grindle and Gloria were in Locke Mills to see his sister, Mrs. Zella Smith, who was ill one day last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Leonard Millett and children were at their farm on the valley road Sunday, getting it ready to move to soon.

Erny Buck and son Carroll are doing some plowing and building their pasture fence.

Irving Green of North Waterford was a caller at Mrs. Maud Grindle's Sunday.

Hollis Grindle was ill with a bad cold last week.

NORTH WOODSTOCK

Mrs. Florence Cushman recently spent an afternoon with Mrs. Lola Foster.

Mrs. Frank Sweetser visited Tuesday with her sister, Mrs. C. James Knights.

Mr. and Mrs. Ed Taylor were at Mrs. Merle Hardy's Sunday.

June Bryant was a caller at Emma Davis' Saturday afternoon.

Charles Cole of South Weymouth, Mass., was a caller at his brother's, Francis Cole's, over the week end.

Mr. and Mrs. Monroe Cole and three children of Bath were Sunday guests at Everett Cole's.

Mrs. George Abbott is having trouble with her eyes and is unable to work at the mill.

SOUTH WOODSTOCK

The public supper held at the Union Church last Thursday evening was very well attended.

Frank Packard of the Merchant Marines has been spending a short furlough with his sister, Mrs. H. Stanley Andrews.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Davis and Mr. and Mrs. Ellis Davis spent Sunday at their cottage at Locke Mills.

Mr. and Mrs. Gerald Bean and family of Jay were Sunday guests of Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Andrews.

Here is a portion of this soldier's letter:

"As is always true of men cast away in adversity, we began to think a great deal of religion. This was chiefly in our mind and souls, however. There was little surface indication of the trend except for Bible reading. A few Testaments had been smuggled into the camp."

The soldier who wrote us might have been a relative of yours, a salesman, truck driver or young medical man from your own town, your neighborhood. Since the American Bible Society—a non-profit organization now in its 128th year—started to distribute the Scriptures, there has been so great a demand for the Scriptures.

Imagine having to smuggle a copy of God's Word into a prison camp. Your daily paper is constantly reporting the condition of some of our own men and women who are in concentration and war prisoner camps. It's terrible.

Hour after hour, day after day, year after year, our own fighting men and women are hoping against hope. Daily they read and re-read God's Promises. It's all right to remember them in our prayers, but can't we all do a little more—set aside a dollar or more each month to keep the Scriptures moving out to the four corners of the globe? Do what you can and please do it today. The need is urgent.

Here is what it costs to equip one man or a regiment with a Bible

To Equip Costs you only

One man \$5.00

A Squad 20.00

A Platoon 40.00

A Company 80.00

A Battalion 300.00

A Regiment 750.00

Fill out the coupon and mail it with your contribution to the American Bible Society or to local name and address on the coupon below.

FILL OUT AND MAIL THIS COUPON

American Bible Society

Bible House, New York 22, N. Y.

☐ I enclose \$_____ to provide Testaments or Bibles for young men and women in our armed forces and others.

Name _____

Address _____

City _____

State _____

Denomination _____

Sign _____

NORTH NEWRY

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Bennett, who spent the winter in Bethel, have returned to their home in Newry.

A. W. Gordon from the State Department of Education called at L. B. Wight's Wednesday.

John B. Matthews and family of Malden, Mass., spent the week end of the 19th at their camp here.

Hartley Hanscom and family visited their daughters at Locke Mills Sunday.

Roy Bennett and Leon Enman are going to Sunday River to work for J. B. Chapman.

Miss Naomi Enman and Miss Vada Enman were at home last week end to attend the Sugar Eat and Dance at Newry Corner.

Superintendent of Schools Carlo Wight was in town Tuesday.

Mr. and Mrs. P. W. Learned of Rumford Center were visitors at H. B. Morton's Sunday.

The annual Parish Meeting will be held at the Church Monday evening, May 7.

Charles Calvin, youngest son of Mr. and Mrs. Albert Perry of Buckfield, was christened in the Universalist Church Sunday morning by the pastor, Rev. Eleanor B. Forbes. Besides his parents accompanying were his brothers, Luther and Robert, sister Elaine, grandparents Mr. and Mrs. Luther Irish, great grandmother, Mrs. C. C. Withington, and Mrs. Elta Mitchell, all of Buckfield.

Edwin J. Mann is slowly recovering from infection in his foot which has confined him in his home.

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Pulpwood is a Paying Crop



Pulpwood cutting provides additional farm income as this picture shows. Being paid for a load of pulpwood by a mill wood procurement representative is Robert Young, left, Angeline County, Tex., farmer. Observing the transaction are Chester W. Cole, county agent, and Marvin Cole, second from right, a neighboring farmer.

EAST BETHEL

Callers over the week end at Almon Coolidge's were Pte Clarence L. Allen, U. S. M. C. R., Mr. and Mrs. Marcus Keith and son Charlie from Livermore, Mr. and Mrs. Sewall Spence from Canton and Miss Lottie Shackley from Auburn. Lucky Clover 4-H Club held a meeting after school Monday. A judging contest was held and demonstrations to be given Friday were rehearsed. Eight members were present and four absent. Robert Hastings is hauling seed potatoes to South Paris and Bowdoinham. Members of Alder River Grange are invited to meet with Franklin Grange, Bryant Pond, Saturday evening to observe Teachers meeting. Freeman Merrill was called home over the week end from Camp Edwards by the death of his father, A. R. Merrill.

ALBANY TOWN HOUSE

and Vicinity

Mrs. Annie Bumpus, Correspondent

Mr. and Mrs. Lucien Andrews and

Mr. and Mrs. Ray Andrews and

children were Sunday visitors at

Mr. and Mrs. Roy Andrews' at Ran-

dolph, N. H.

Rev. George Duke conducted the

Church service at the Town House

Sunday afternoon with an atten-

dance of ten.

Wallace Cummings has returned

home after spending the winter

with Mr. and Mrs. Harry Bumpus

and family in Auburn.

Mr. and Mrs. Ray Andrews and

children called at Harlan Bumpus'

Monday evening.

Mr. and Mrs. Albert McAllister and

family have moved back to their

farm after spending several months

in Bethel.

Sarah Andrews and son, Lin-

wood were in Bethel, Tuesday.

Harlan Bumpus was in Auburn

a few days last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Loretta McAllister

and granddaughter, Betty were re-

cent supper guests at Mr. and Mrs.

Albert McAllister's.

The Crooked River Victory 4-H

Club held an all day meeting at

the Town House Saturday, April

28th. Dinner of baked beans, cal-

cabage salad, bread and butter and

cherry fruit was served by the

cooking and housekeeping

club. After the business meeting in

the afternoon the following pro-

gram was presented:

Songs, Faith of Our Fathers

Demonstration on Making Holders

Hetsy Cummings, Patty Scribner

Songs, Onward Christian Soldiers

Demonstrations on Making Muffins

Muriel Lapham, Shirley Andrews

Songs, America the Beautiful

Demonstration on Sandwiches and

Sandwich fillings, Charlotte

Scrimmer and Ruth Bumpus

Closing Song, God Bless America

Parents and friends were invit-

ed, and a lunch of sandwiches and

cocoa was served after the pro-

gram. At the next meeting the

boys are to cook and serve the din-

ner, also wash dishes.

Mrs. L. J. Andrews and Mrs. Ray

Andrews attended the girls' gym

exhibition at Bethel Friday even-

ing.

A. A. Bruce has returned home

after spending the week in Port-

land.

Liona Keniston has been ill with

croup.

Mrs. Christine Rife and children

have moved into the rent at

Blanche Emery's.

CARD OF THANKS

I wish to thank the Bethel Serv-

ice Club for the Xmas package

which I received recently. This

was received in good condition and

the contents are most appreciated.

PFC FLOYD H. THURSTON

</

Kathleen Norris Says:

The Women We Need

Bell Syndicate.—WNU Features.



"When Pete was five years old he was killed by a car driven across the sidewalk."

By KATHLEEN NORRIS

"MY WIFE is so darned cheerful," writes a man from Butte, Mont., "that you can't help loving her!"

It seems to me that no sweeter or more sincere tribute was ever paid a woman. There was a soundness and fineness about this man's letter that struck a heartening note in these days of broken homes and easy divorces.

"We've had 14 years of joys and sorrows," his letter goes on, "and when the smoke blows over, just one person is carrying on, sensibly and quietly and bravely, and that's Molly. When we were married I was making \$200 a month, and three years later, with a second baby coming, I was laid up with muscular rheumatism for almost a year. Molly carried on, had her baby, worked, borrowed, managed somehow—and always was cheerful!"

"Financially we got straightened out again, paid bills, began to buy a home, and our third child, our first boy, was born. Those were good years. But when Pete was five years old, he was killed by a car driven straight across the sidewalk and into the garden where he was playing with his sisters. Molly carried on. Our third girl was born a few months later.

"Then came the war, and the importing firm for which I worked went to the wall; no job, no savings, and my mother, widowed and an invalid, came to live with us. We rented our house, moved into town, shortened sail everywhere. This was before the big defense plants and the big salaries got started.

"Never Failed Us Once."

"The joy and hope Molly put into our lives then will never be forgotten by me. She never failed us once. Her life had been shattered; motherhood had brought her anguish, I had contributed months of sickness, helplessness, unemployment. But wherever she was, the little girls were laughing, and she was laughing with them; hospitality wasn't ended, nor good home meals, home fires, home talk. Her affectionate appreciation of my mother's help—for mother, with mending and watching the children, did all she could, made my mother love her like a true daughter.

"This is my tribute to the most gallant wife any man ever had. We have no money troubles now, and we have three lovely little girls to go on into better times with us. But whatever is ahead, I can never be afraid while this woman is beside me."

Could a letter be pleasanter reading? I don't know how. But about one thing you are wrong, Walter. This is not mere "cheerfulness." Cheerfulness is a more or less natural quality; it can come from perfect health, from youthful optimism and high spirits, even from shallowness and selfishness.

What Molly has is something much finer than that. She has the rare fineness of a soul and mind tried and purified by fire. To be comforting, hopeful, with a sick husband and dependent babies is not mere "cheerfulness." It is true saintliness. Cheerfulness will not



I was laid up for a year....

'BEYOND CALL OF DUTY'

We seldom read about the wives and mothers who are quietly doing their part without fanfare, in good times and bad, in happiness and in sorrow. The selfish, the unfaithful, the undutiful wives get in the news, but the great majority, who are doing all that can be expected of them, seldom get a line of commendation.

Then there are some women whose courage, energy and unalterable cheerfulness is so extraordinary, that they seem almost to be superhuman. They are daily giving the best that is in them—and far more than anyone has a right to demand.

Such a wife is described in this article—one who carried on in poverty and sorrow with a buoyant heart. On the other hand, she has not changed by a touch of prosperity—she did not ask for luxuries to compensate for her endurance of difficulties.

carry a woman over the dark abyss that opens before her feet when an only son is torn from her by the cruel carelessness of an irresponsible driver. Cheerfulness does not face illness, weariness, doubt, anxiety and change with a head held high and colors flying.

'Others Come First.'

With Molly, fundamentally, and first of all, comes thought for others. She will not let them see that she is hurt. Nobody must feel any worse because Molly is stricken. Selfish grief will not bring little Pete back; and if the others see her serene and busy, interested in their welfare, their interests, just as she always was, it will go far to make life seem good to them again.

We are going to need many women like this in the years immediately ahead of us. Women will look at the conditions of their lives and say to themselves: "this is just what I have said I couldn't bear—and here it is." Women will find the men who come back from war are almost strangers; women must care for a crippled husband or son, a blind husband or son, all the rest of their lives. Women who have been financially independent, will find now that they must go back to the status of housekeeper, or else sacrifice marriage itself. Women must meet every mental and psychopathic problem in those they love; depression, despair, distaste for work of any kind, cynicism as regards the future, bitter disillusionment.

Brace your soul for this postwar ordeal. It won't last; things do adjust themselves; conditions that seem insufferable have a way of smoothing out. Normal home life is a great tonic for bruised nerves and spirits, and even the blind—once the first shock is over, are not necessarily unhappy people.

One woman like Molly in every home would solve the whole world's problem in the approaching days of reconstruction. Be that woman in your household.

Blocking Hand-Knit Garments

To "block" a new or newly-washed hand-knit garment, here is an easy method. Sprinkle two heavy bath towels slightly and spread the garment between them, pulling to desired measurements and pinning to shape. (Before washing it is handy to lay garment on paper or cloth and draw outline to use in re-shaping.) Cover with a board or other firm, flat surface. Weight this down and leave until the garment is dry. A light steam-pressing, without washing, also gives a finished look.



Canning Is Food Insurance for Winter

(See Recipes Below)

Early Canning

Strawberries and rhubarb, green peas and asparagus are all flaunting their gay colors before our eyes and begging to be eaten, either now or later.

One of the most basic rules in canning is that fruit and vegetables should be canned at the peak of the season to be their best. If you want a good product, you will have to put up a good food is another way of putting this rule across.

Canning at best does not improve the food, it simply preserves it for future use. Unless strawberries are sweet and bright in color, they will not become so in the jars. The same is true of everything else which we put up.

Less canning sugar will presumably be allotted this year than previously, and it would be well to decide just how much of what you are going to put up before you start in using sugar. It will have to be strictly budgeted if it is to reach over all the winter's needs.

Those of you who have canned while sugar has been rationed know that it is possible to can with a great deal less sugar if you will put the fruit up not quite so sweet. Most of us can do with less sugar as long as we have nice looking jars of fruit.

One of the "musts" on your canning list this year should be several jars of jams, jellies and preserves to spread on bread next winter. If butter supplies are low, the family will greet these fruit confections with cheers:

Strawberry Marmalade.

(Makes 12 6-ounce glasses)

- 2 oranges
- 2 lemons
- 1/2 cup water
- 1/4 teaspoon soda
- 1 quart strawberries
- 7 cups sugar
- 1/2 bottle fruit pectin

Remove peels from oranges and lemons; cut off white membrane. Force peels through food chopper. Add water and soda. Cover and simmer for 10 minutes. Add orange and lemon pulp and juice. Simmer for 20 minutes. Add crushed strawberries. Measure 4 cups prepared fruit; add sugar. Bring to boiling and boil 5 minutes. Remove from heat; stir in fruit pectin. Let stand 5 minutes; skim; seal in hot, sterilized glasses.

Currant Jelly.

(Makes 4 to 5 small glasses)

- 1 quart currants
- 1/2 cup water
- Sugar

Wash and pick over currants but do not remove stems. Mash a few in the bottom of a preserving kettle and continue until all berries are used. Add water, cover and heat slowly. When fruit is thoroughly heated, put into a jelly bag or in several thicknesses of cheese cloth and drain off juice. Measure 4 cups juice, bring to boiling point and boil 5 minutes. Add 3 cups of sugar and boil 3 minutes, or until jelly sheets off a spoon. Pour into several hot sterilized glasses, cover with paraffin and store.

Strawberry and Rhubarb Jam.

(Makes 6 to 8 Glasses)

- 3 cups cooked pink rhubarb
- 3 cups strawberries
- 4 cups sugar

Lynn Chambers' Point-Saving Menus.

- Mixed Vegetables in Bologna Cups
- Creamed Potatoes
- Perfection Salad
- Toasted Muffins and Jam
- Chocolate Souffle
- Beverage

Use tender red rhubarb, trim off hard ends, wash without skinning, cut into small pieces. Mix fruit and sugar, let stand several hours. Cook gently in preserving kettle until thick and clear. Pour into hot sterilized glasses and paraffin at once.

For canning spring's first fruits, use the directions given in these recipes to save color, food value and quality.

Canning Strawberries.

Use only fresh, ripe, firm and sound berries. Wash and stem. To each quart of berries add 1 cup sugar. Place in a porcelain enameled kettle (to prevent the berries from turning dark), let stand until juice flows. Cook slowly to the boiling point, then rapidly for 3 to 4 minutes, then cover kettle and let stand overnight. Drain berries and pack into hot sterilized jars. Heat syrup until it boils, pour immediately over fruit to within one-half inch of the top of the jar. Adjust cover and process in hot water bath 8 minutes or in pressure cooker 5 minutes under 5 pounds pressure. Remove jars, let cool and store.

This is an excellent, if unorthodox method for canning rhubarb. It is prepared by baking the fruit and then canning.

Canning Rhubarb.

Wash tender, rosy rhubarb and cut into 1/2-inch pieces with a sharp knife. Measure the rhubarb and place it in a baking dish and add 1/4 as much sugar by measure as rhubarb. Cover and bake in a moderate (350-degree) oven 30 to 35 minutes until rhubarb is tender, but whole. Pack into hot sterilized jars immediately after removing from oven and process 10 minutes in a boiling water bath or 5 minutes at 5 pounds pressure in pressure cooker.

Canning Asparagus.

Wash young, tender asparagus and remove tough ends. Cut to fit into jar or in 1/2-inch lengths. Tie into small bundles and place in a saucepan. Add a small amount of boiling water and cook 4 to 5 minutes. Place immediately into hot sterilized jars, adding boiling liquid to within 1/2 inch of the top along with 1 teaspoon salt to each quart. Adjust cap and process immediately in a pressure cooker, processing pint jars 35 minutes at 10 pounds pressure.

Canning Peas.

Select tender, even-sized green peas. Shell and wash. Place in saucepan with boiling water to cover. Heat to boiling. Pack as hot as possible into sterilized jars. Add 1 teaspoon salt and 1 teaspoon sugar to each jar. Process in the pressure cooker 50 minutes at 10 pounds.

Vitamin Value and Retention.

The more quickly you work once the fruits and vegetables are collected, the better will they retain their nutritive qualities. Everything should be in readiness so there is no time lost going from step to step. If jars are stored in a cool, dark place there is a better chance of their keeping their vitamins and minerals.

Released by Western Newspaper Union.

SEWING CIRCLE PATTERNS

Pretty House Frock for Matrons A Sunback-Bolero—or Pinafore



Slimming Frock

THIS charmingly simple house frock for the larger woman has slimming, clean-cut lines and will keep you looking as fresh as a daisy. All-over flowered material or bright checks will be pretty trimmed with bold ric rac.

Pattern No. 1285 is designed for sizes 12, 14, 16, 18 and 20. Size 14, sunback dress, requires 2 1/2 yards of 35 or 39-inch material; bolero, 1 1/2 yards; dress with ruffles, 3 1/2 yards.

Due to an unusually large demand and current war conditions, slightly more time is required in filling orders for a few of the most popular pattern numbers. Send your order to:

SEWING CIRCLE PATTERN DEPT.
1150 Sixth Ave. New York, N. Y.
Enclose 25 cents in coins for each pattern desired.
Pattern No. Size
Name
Address

Sunback Dress

FOR precious hours in the sun, a nicely fitting sunback frock with a smart bolero to match. Or if you like, make the pinafore version with perky over-shoulder ruffles edged in colorful trimming.

Raisins will be plump and much larger if you place them in a saucepan and barely cover them with cold water. Set them over a small flame and allow to simmer for a few minutes.

Hang up dresses and suits, but not sweaters. Lay them flat in a drawer so they will retain their shape.

When sweetness of cream is doubtful and there is no more on hand and it must be used, a pinch of soda stirred into it keeps it from curdling, even in hot weather.

To avoid a musty odor in a metal teapot that is seldom used, keep a lump of sugar in the pot.

To preserve rubber galoshes during the warm summer period, put them in a porous bag and hang them in a cellar where it is cool and damp. Heat injures rubber.

Odds and ends of soap can be saved by putting them in a small bag made from a wash cloth. When taking a bath, this bag full of soap can be put into the tub and you'll have wash cloth and soap in one.

To clean a vase, cut newspapers into small pieces and swish the pieces around in soapy water on the inside.

A secret to making delicious potato salad is to cut the potatoes while they're warm and while warm add the onions and salad dressing. As the salad cools, the flavors will penetrate the potatoes.

Stone Images in Tokyo

Strange evidence of the fanaticism of the Japanese is found in the 84,000 stone images of Jizo-San or child Buddha, to be found on the grounds of a temple in Tokyo. Each image, two feet high and about a foot wide, has been donated to the temple by a member of the Buddha's cult.

SNAPPY FACTS ABOUT RUBBER



The contented cow will be more so after the war, when B. F. Goodrich research men expect low-cost rubber will make possible rubber mattresses or floor covering for stables.

War-born synthetic represented 80 per cent of the nation's rubber consumption in 1944, reports John L. Collyer, President of The B. F. Goodrich Company. In 1941, man-made rubber was less than one per cent of our consumption.

The destruction of some 5,000 tires a day on the American battlefronts is one understandable reason for subordination of civilian tire needs to those of the military.

James Shaw



Those Beets and Carrots—Remember? They Were Good!

Of course they were good—those crisp, tasty carrots and delicious beets. So good, in fact, that you can hardly wait to plant some more. But be sure you plant Ferry's Seeds again so you'll obtain that exceptional taste and flavor you enjoyed so much last year.

Your favorite dealer has a wide range of Ferry's Flower and Vegetable Seeds. Have a better garden with Ferry's Seeds.

FERRY-MORSE SEED CO.

Detroit 31 San Francisco 24

Let the Good Earth Produce

PLANT

Ferry's SEEDS



Harry 'Cabin'

President A
From Coun
To Head

By Elliot
Released by Western

Forty years ago a mule on a Mississippi day he is in the many ways the full man in the

The new president Lamar, Mo., May years later his parents son and Martha York turned to Jackson north, which was home of both. Harry 600-acre family farm county near Grandview still-alive at 92, recently last fall when to the vice president

"That boy could plow a row of corn in a day could sow wheat so fast he was a farmer with things there was to bit better than any

During his grade days Harry distinguished by his scholarship omnivorous reader, dent of everything, ated in 1901, he hoped, but, although known as the "best trader in the county finances would not education for the education won an appointment Point, but was rejected eyesight.

Harry decided to tune in nearby Kansas a few years at small clerk, bundle wrapper City Star, bank er on a railroad back to the family grandmother's invitation

Went to

For the next few the big farm took all. Then in 1917, he volunteered, and soon became an ant of field artillery. ing camp he organized for the men, and took in many other ways to a captaincy, and pany in hard fighting and the Argonne and the boat home Harry signed a major.

Soon after returning he married his childhood sweetheart, Elizabeth (Chick) Truman, daughter of the grandnephew of the Independence, Mo. took place in the Ep Mrs. Truman's sect.

In 1919 Truman did business, so he entered with a man whom he life, and established every store in Kansas. He invested his entire fortune to about \$15,000, business prospered recession of 1921 brought Truman did not go in but chose to pay off well as he could, elected to the U. S. still meeting old bills

Somewhat accident into politics. An arm who was a nephew of dergast, then Democ Kansas City, suggested man for some small astute Pendergast, d Truman was well kn had the backing of Legion, and was anxious career, appointed him wisor. In return Har



Mrs. Bess Truman Washington apartment

New 'First Lady'

The new First Lady Truman, has a retired although she has been with her husband in more than 20 years, time she has been his adviser, listening to answering his mail, at important duties. New has no personal desires speeches, or to take a in politics. When she was mar

Harry Truman's Life Story Proves Again 'Cabin-to-White House' Road Is Still Open

President Advanced From County Offices To Head of Nation

By Elliott Pine

Released by Western Newspaper Union.

Forty years ago Harry Truman was plowing behind a mule on a Missouri farm. Today he is in the White House, in many ways the most powerful man in the world.



PRES. HARRY S. TRUMAN

The new president was born in Lamar, Mo., May 8, 1884. Four years later his parents, John Anderson and Martha Young Truman, returned to Jackson county, 125 miles north, which was the ancestral home of both. Harry grew up on the 600-acre family farm in Jackson county near Grandview. His mother, still alive at 82, remarked recently that she felt when he was elected to the vice presidency.

"That boy could plow the straightest row of corn in the county. He could sow wheat so there wouldn't be a bare spot in the whole field. He was a farmer who could do anything there was to do—just a little bit better than anyone else."

During his grade and high school days Harry distinguished himself by his scholarship. He was an omnivorous reader, an earnest student of everything. When he graduated in 1901, he hoped to go to college, but, although his father was known as the "best horse and mule trader in the county," family finances would not permit any more education for the eager youth. He won an appointment to West Point, but was rejected for weak eyesight.

Harry decided to make his fortune in nearby Kansas City. After a few years at small jobs—drug clerk, bundle wrapper on the Kansas City Star, bank clerk, timekeeper on a railroad gang—he went back to the family farm at his grandmother's invitation.

For the next few years working the big farm took all Harry's time. Then in 1917, he volunteered for the army, and soon became a lieutenant of field artillery. While in training camp he organized a canteen for the men, and took care of him in many other ways. Later he rose to a captaincy, and led his company in hard fighting in Saint Mihiel and the Argonne campaigns. On the boat home Harry was commissioned a major.

Soon after returning to Missouri, he married his childhood sweetheart, Elizabeth (Bess) Wallace, granddaughter of the first mayor of Independence, Mo. The ceremony took place in the Episcopal church, Mrs. Truman's sect.

In 1919 Truman decided to go into business, so he entered partnership with a man whom he met in army life, and established a haberdashery store in Kansas City. Harry invested his entire fortune, amounting to about \$15,000. At first the business prospered but the sharp recession of 1921 brought disaster. Truman did not go into bankruptcy, but chose to pay off his debts as well as he could. In 1934, when elected to the U. S. senate, he was still meeting old bills.

Somewhat accidentally, he got into politics. An army acquaintance who was a nephew of Thomas Pendergast, then Democratic leader in Kansas City, suggested Harry Truman for some small position. The astute Pendergast, discovering that Truman was well known and liked, had the backing of the American Legion, and was anxious for a new career, appointed him a road supervisor. In return Harry made occa-

sional speeches and assisted in party organization work.

The young man's integrity and energy were effective and he was placed on the ticket for county judge in Jackson county. Truman won, and discharged his duties well during his two-year term, 1922-24. He was defeated in his try for reelection, however, the only political setback in his career. (The office of county judge in Missouri corresponds to county superintendent in other states.)

Truman studied law at night during his term of office, and gained admittance to the bar. Then in 1926 he was elected presiding judge of Jackson county which includes Kansas City, and environs.

Handled 60 Million Dollars.

"I had charge of the spending of \$60,000,000 for highways and public buildings," Truman said later. "Nobody ever found anything wrong with that, and it wasn't because they didn't look. Either. We built more miles of paved roads in Jackson county than in any other county in the country, with only two exceptions."

Truman was repeatedly reelected to this office until 1934. He had sought the nomination for governor in 1930, and for county collector in 1932, but party heads advised him to wait a little longer. Then in 1934 came the big chance. Pendergast put Truman on the ticket for the U. S. senate. This was not such a favor as it might seem, for Pendergast did not expect victory in that year. By a peculiar stroke of luck, however, the opposition was divided between two strong candidates, and Truman's own popularity sufficed to win him a seat in the august upper house. During his first term Truman remained somewhat obscure, making few speeches, and in general following the lead of Missouri's senior senator, Bennett Clark.

With few exceptions, Senator Truman supported the party program. He voted for the original agricultural adjustment act, the Wagner labor act, social security, the Tennessee valley authority, and the joining of the World court. In his second year he voted for the Florida Ship canal and Passanauddy dam project. The only measure he opposed was the President's veto of the bonus payments.

In 1938 and '39 he supported preparedness appropriations and lend-lease. He was chairman of a subcommittee that investigated railroad finance, leading to the Transportation Act of 1940. His work in drafting the Civil Aeronautics authority was outstanding for thoroughness and practicality.

In 1940, after squeaking through the Democratic nomination battle

with only 7,000 votes to spare, he won the election by a wide margin. Soon after resuming his seat he became interested in reports of extravagance in construction of army camps. Truman requested funds to set up an investigating committee, with himself as chairman. Within a few months the committee uncovered widespread waste, excessive purchasing, profiteering and inefficiency in military contracts. In the first report the committee attacked "needless waste" amounting to \$100,000,000 in the army's cantonment construction program.

Plenty to Investigate.

Complaints poured into the committee's headquarters. One construction—interior steel plate in naval construction—an investigation disclosed a serious situation, which was corrected. The committee brought about a reversal of policy when housewives complained about a shortage of sugar for canning. Thirty-one reports were issued—all unanimous on the part of the six Democratic and four Republican members. The committee was instrumental in consolidating the various and conflicting war agencies into the War Production board. It helped to end bottlenecks in synthetic rubber and aluminum production. It advocated subcontracting to small war plants.

"The thing to do is dig this stuff up now and correct it," Truman declared. "If we run this war program efficiently there won't be any opportunity for some one to undertake a lot of investigations after the war and cause a wave of revulsion that will start this country on the downhill road to unpreparedness, and put us in another war in 20 years."

These famous investigations put the "Truman committee" in the headlines time and again. Senator Truman grew into a national figure. President Roosevelt took increas-



The President's mother, Mrs. Martha E. Truman, now 92, still lives in Independence, Mo.

ing interest in him. So did Robert Hannegan, national Democratic chairman, who knew Truman in Kansas City. When the dust settled at the convention in Chicago last summer, Harry S. Truman found himself nominated as vice president. Victory at the polls in November thrust him into the second highest office in the land.

As vice president Truman had less opportunity to act independently than while in the senate, since as presiding officer of the upper house he could not take sides, as often he wished to do. Unlike his predecessor, Wallace, he did not travel abroad on any special missions for the President, but remained in Washington close to affairs of state.

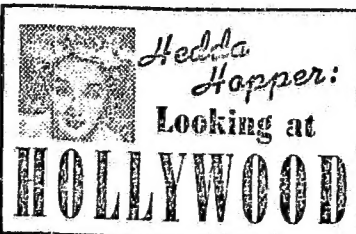
Shrewd, Practical Man.

The new President is considered a shrewd and practical man, a middle-of-the-road liberal, with an ability to get along with conflicting factions and to compromise when necessary. Capital observers think he will rise to the demands of the enormous task ahead as have other vice presidents suddenly called to vast responsibilities.

Personally, the new President is a modest-looking man of almost 61. He stands 5 feet, 10 inches tall, weighs about 170 pounds, and is trim and well proportioned. Until they entered the White House, he and Mrs. Truman lived in a five-room apartment. They had no house - servants, as Mrs. Truman, who has been her husband's secretary for years, also preferred to take care of the apartment herself. The Truman's only child, Mary Margaret, is studying at George Washington university. She is 21, and a junior. Her hopes are for a career in music.

All his life President Truman has been a "joiner." Even as a child he often attended the Presbyterian Sunday school, although he is a Baptist. In youth he enlisted in the National Guard, and stayed in service for a dozen years until 1917. His fraternal connections include the Elks, the Masons (he was state Grand Master for Missouri in 1940-41) and the Anah Templars.

Mary Margaret Truman, new "princess" of Washington, is tall, blonde, 21, and a junior at George Washington U. She is a popular member of Pi Beta Phi sorority, and is active in college musical organizations. Her soprano voice has been heard in summer productions of the Denver Opera company. She is majoring in voice, and hopes for a concert career. It's more than possible that Margaret may be the first White House bride since Woodrow Wilson's day.



HOW evil can you get? The answer seems to be—go as far as you like. Look at the cinematic rascals who have become idols of millions, all because they gave out with that certain schmaltz when they smiled and got tough.

Squish a grapefruit in a lady's pan and become an international idol. Fight the frailis, fool 'em, kick 'em in the teeth. That's right, boys, be a gold plated heel. There's fame in being infamous; success in being snide; luxury in being a louse.

Alan Ladd, who hauls home more mail than the rest of the Paramount boys, collected his plaque through rugged, hair-on-the-chest snarls and being quick on the draw. He was an overnight sensation in the role of the Raven. "This Gun for Hire" put Ladd in the top money class.

"Mask of Dimitrios" brought immediate celebrity to Zachary Scott, who played the most hateful bum possible. He wasn't even nice to his mother.

"Evil appeals to the romantic," said Scott, who's right back being a swinish in "Strange Honeymoon," since he's finished "Hold Autumn in Your Hand."

"It's human nature to want to kick over the traces and be unconventional. Don't ask me why. But so few people have the nerve. Cases of wishful thinking are universal. Evil somehow is regarded as colorful and evildoers are thought to have intestinal fortitude for daring to be what they are."

"The public seems to find escapism in pictures about evil, and the sinners themselves are looked upon as fascinating because they're dangerous, and danger appeals to the multitude because it offers respite from routine," says the new devil hero, Scott.



Zachary Scott

Evil Lingers On

Although "Public Enemy" was produced years ago, that touching sequence wherein James Cagney wallows Mae Clarke with a grapefruit is still recalled but lovingly by the baddies.

That performance definitely established Cagney in motion pictures. Today he's starring in independent productions produced by his brother Bill, and has just finished a new rugged portrayal in "Blood on the Sun."

Clark Gable owes his start to dirty doings in a sagebrush thriller, "The Painted Desert."

Gable hadn't even been heard of before when he was hired for that job. But with the release of "The Painted Desert" all worries ceased for Gable. He snagged an M-G-M contract and everlasting fame.

From Pasadena Playhouse obscurity to a dynamic bit as a downed Nazi aviator who provided Greer Garson a few horrible minutes in "Mrs. Miniver" is the tale of Helmut Dantine.

His name was on every casting director's lips once his nasty Nazi interpretation was seen. Warners cornered the newcomer's signature on a term deal and he's been causing the heroines panic ever since. All of which hasn't affected Dantine with the girls of the world. They think he's just divine.

List Keeps Growing

As a menace in "Ship Ahoy"—a Red Skelton conglomeration of nonsense—John Hodiak arose from the multitude of contractees. That he-man quality brought him "Lifeboat" opposite Tallulah Bankhead. The rest has been gravy for Master Hodiak, whose M-G-M future is really bright.

Gene Kelly realizes the value of being a heel. From being a personable no-good in "Pal Joey," a Broadway musical, Kelly attracted Hollywood's eye. His introduction to the camera was as a guy you loved hating in "For Me and My Gal." What a dirty life he gave Judy Garland!

The champion nasty character of them all is George Sanders, who saunters back and forth between the devil and the angels. George's hateful dandy in "Lloyds of London" brought him to our notice. It was his first big splash. He's been splashing ever since, and I don't mean in a bathtub, either.

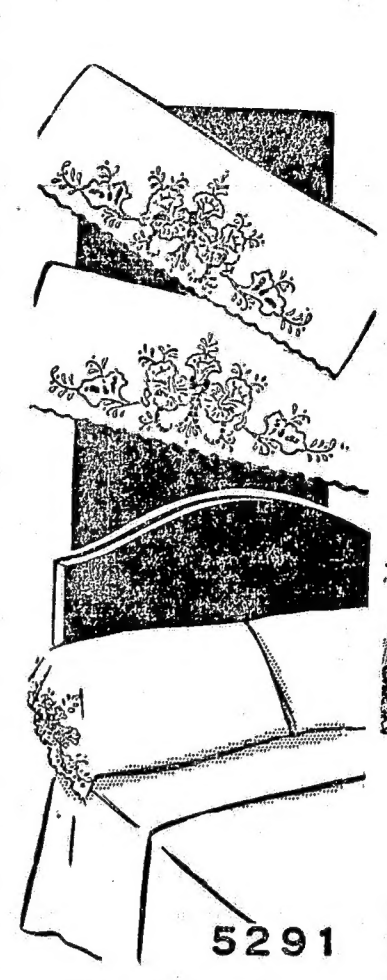
Yes, it pays to be bad.

Any actor, aspiring for fame, should not make heaven his destination, as far as film roles are concerned, but arm himself with a pitchfork and horns and charm the audience.

Answer to Her Prayer

R.K.O. has signed Maurice O'Hara for "The Fabulous Invalid." This play is taken from the Broadway hit by Moss Hart and George S. Kaufman. It's a drama of the American theater, told through the career of a famous actress, and will be done in technicolor. The role will give her a chance to do some real acting as well as look beautiful. . . . Dinah Shore serenaded sailors on a warship at San Pedro the other morning. At sunrise she sang "Oh, What a Beautiful Morning."

SEWING CIRCLE NEEDLEWORK Daffodil Cutwork Pillowcases Tulip Apron Makes a Nice Gift

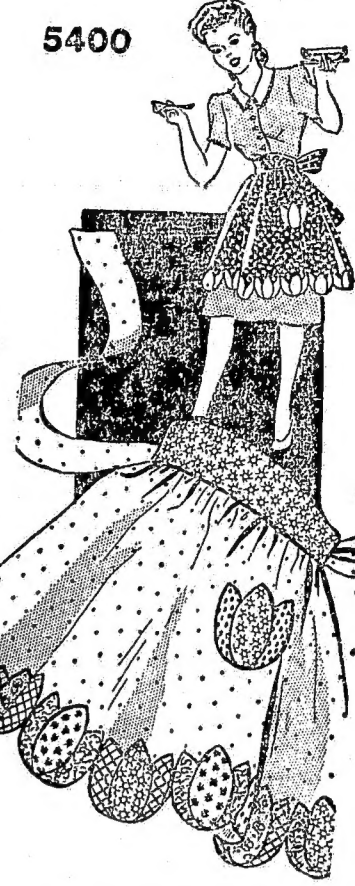


5291

Cutwork Pillowcases

LINEN, cotton or mercerized thread are all suitable for the fascinating art of "cut work." The spring daffodil design illustrated is lovely done in all white or in daffodil yellow. The design is 16 1/2 inches long and 8 inches high at the center. Buttonhole stitch and satin stitch are used throughout the design.

To obtain transfer patterns for the Daffodil Cut Work Pillowcases (Pattern No. 5291) and complete instructions on how to do cut work embroidery send 16 cents in coin, plus your name, address and the pattern number.



5400

Due to an unusually large demand and current war conditions, slightly more time is required in filling orders for a few of the most popular pattern numbers.

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simply in crates by express.
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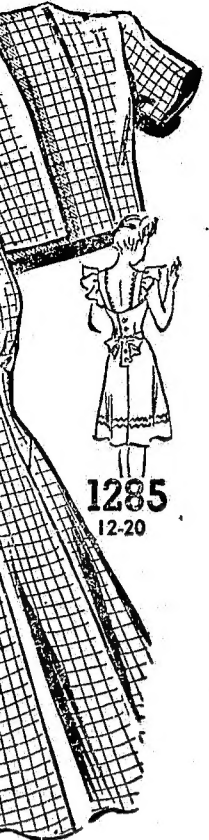
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Aids in the relief of constipation due
to sluggishness of the intestinal tract.
Agreeable to take. For young and old.
CAUTION: use only as directed

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Today, women constitute only 6 per cent of the medical students in the United States, compared with 21 per cent in England and 85 per cent in Russia.

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1285

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Classified Advertising

Twenty-five words or less, one week, 25 cents; second week, 15 cents; each additional week, 10 cents.

Each word more than 25, one cent per word the first week and one-half cent per word each succeeding week.

FOR SALE

FOR SALE—Sewing Machine, two couch beds suitable for camp use. EDWARD HAINES, R. F. D. 1, Bethel.

FOR SALE—Modern Nine Room House with Steam Heat and four Overnight Cabins. Located at Shelburne. For particulars write HOMER C. HAMILIN, Gorham, New Hampshire.

FOR SALE—Small Iron Wheel Farm Wagon. Inquire at CARVER'S STORE.

WANTED

WANTED—Dishwasher from 11 A. M. to 3 P. M. BETHEL RESTAURANT.

WANTED—A Book, "The White Hills," by Abel Crawford. Communicate BOX X, CARE OF OXFORD COUNTY CITIZEN, stating condition of book.

POULTRY WANTED—Stanley ROBERTS, Ridgelyville, Maine. Tel. Rumford 753.

MISCELLANEOUS

Leave Shoes at Chamberlin's Store for repair and clothes to clean Wednesday and Saturday. EXCEL CLEANERS AND DYERS, INC., Auburn, Maine.

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CHURCH ACTIVITIES

CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH

John J. Foster, Minister

9:45 Church School, Mrs. Loton

Hutchinson, Superintendent.

11:00 Kindergarten Class, Mrs.

John J. Foster and Miss Lee Nary

in charge.

11:00 Morning Worship Sermon

Topic "How Adult Are You?"

There will be a tea at the Manse

on Sunday afternoon from 3:30 un-

til 5:00 for the members of the

Pilgrim Fellowship. There will be

no regular Sunday evening serv-

ice.

There will be a meeting of the

Board of Trustees and Assessors

at the Manse on Sunday evening

at 8:00 o'clock. Several important

matters will be discussed and the

members of these committees are

urged to be present.

The Guild will meet for a Pot-

luck Supper on Wednesday even-

ing at 6:30 at the church. The

speaker for the evening is Miss

Wilson, a teacher in the Bethel

High School.

Sunday, May 13th, will be "Par-

ents' Day" at our church school.

Anyone interested in seeing our

school in action will be welcome

that morning at 9:45.

Tune in your CBS Station: Dr.

Douglas Horton, Minister of the

General Council of Congregational

Christian Churches, will speak on

Sunday mornings, May 13th and

May 20th at 10:00 o'clock Eastern

War Time.

METHODIST CHURCH

William Penner, Pastor

9:45 Church School, Miss Min-

nie Wilson, Superintendent.

11:00 Morning worship service.

Sermon theme: "As Victory Ap-

proaches."

6:45 Youth Fellowship meeting

at the church. Mary Gibbs will

lead the devotional service. John

Anderson will have charge of the

church membership class.

There will be an official board

meeting immediately after the

worship service.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE CHURCH

Services Sunday morning at

10:45.

"Everlasting Punishment" is the

subject of the Lesson-Sermon that

will be read in all Churches of

Christ, Scientist, on Sunday, May

6.

The Golden Text is: "Have I

any pleasure in all that the wicked

should die? saith the Lord God:

and not that he should return from

his ways, and live?" (Ezekiel 18:

23).

The citations from the Bible in-

clude the following passages:

For, behold the Lord cometh out

of his place to punish the inhab-

itants of the earth for their in-

iquity." (Isaiah 26:21).

The Lesson-Sermon also includes

the following selections from the

Christian Science textbook, Science

and Health with Key to the Scrip-

tures by Mary Baker Eddy: "Di-

vine Science reveals the necessity

of sufficient suffering, either be-

fore or after death, to quench the

love of sin. To remit the penalty

due to sin, would be to "pardon

error. Escape from punish-

ment is not in accordance with

God's government, since justice is

the handmaid of mercy." (page 34:

4-9).

Testimonial meetings second

Wednesday of every month.

BRYANT POND

BAPTIST CHURCH

Rev. Franklin S. Keehlwetter

Pastor

Miss Margaret L. Howe, Organist

and Choir Director.

Morning Worship, 10:30.

Sermon: "The Rock of Ages."

Text: Deut. 32:31.

Sunday School at 11:45

V. P. Bible Class at 7:00

Evening Service at 7:30

Ordinance of the Lord's Supper.

Annual Roll Call Supper and

Business meeting on Monday, Dr.

J. S. Pendleton will speak at 7:30.

The public is invited to hear his

message.

The Ladies Aide will meet Tues-

day afternoon with Mrs. Marguerite

Chase.

The Oxford County Baptist As-

sociation will meet at Mechanic

Falls Wednesday. Because of this

meeting the regular prayer meet-

ing will be omitted.

Bible Club directly after school

on Friday.

Choir rehearsal Friday evening.

DIED

At Bethel, April 26, Abraham R.

Merrill, aged 90 years.

At Bethel, April 29, Erlin W. Dut-

ton, aged 84 years.

At Newry, May 2, Charles Wade

Robertson, aged 65 years.

STATE OF MAINE

To all persons interested in either

of the Estates hereinafter named:

At a Probate Court, held at Paris

in and for the County of Oxford on

the third Tuesday of April, in the

year of our Lord one thousand

nine hundred and forty-five from

day to day from the third Tuesday

of said April. The following mat-

ters having been presented for the

action thereupon hereinafter

indicated, it is hereby Ordered:

That notice thereof be given to

all persons interested, by causing

a copy of this order to be published

three weeks successively in the

Oxford County Citizen a newspaper

published at Bethel, in said County,

that they may appear at a Probate

Court to be held at said Paris, on

the third Tuesday of May, A. D.

1945, at 10 o'clock of the clock in

forenoon, and be heard thereon if

they see cause.

Cornelia A. Wheeler, late of Bethel,

deceased; Petition for the appoint-

ment of Roger W. Wheeler as ad-

ministratrix of the estate of said

deceased, with bond, presented by

Roger W. Wheeler, heir-at-law.

George K. Hastings, late of Bethel,

deceased; First account pre-

sented for allowance by Robert D.

Hastings, administrator.

William S. Hastings, late of Bethel,

deceased; First account pre-

sented for allowance by Ruth C.

Hastings, administratrix.

Witness: Albert J. Stearns, Judge

of said Court at Paris, this third

Tuesday of April in the year of

our Lord one thousand nine hun-

dred and forty-five.

EARLE R. CLIFFORD, Register, 13

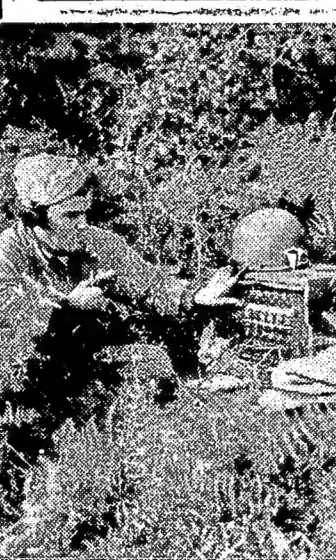
All Wood Fighter Design Among Newest Army Products



This flight shot shows the Bell Aircraft designed XP-77, an all wood fighter weighing less than 4000 pounds and capable of high speed, high altitude performance.

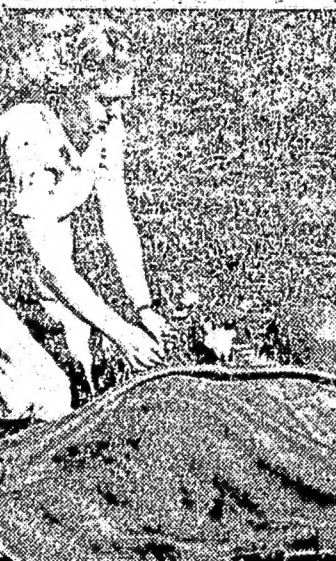
The ship is the result of a successful engineering experiment to see whether the trend toward heavier and heavier fighters could be reversed without sacrifice of high performance characteristics. Experiments such as this are expected to facilitate future Army and industry developments of fighter aircraft.

WAR BONDS in Action



Signal Corps Photo

Pfc. Joseph L. Delaney operates a BD 71 telephone switchboard for Headquarters Company, 109th Infantry, in the Pacific theater of operations. War Bonds pay for those instruments so vital to efficient communication at the front.



Official U. S. Army Photo

Belgian woman places flowers on blanket-covered body of American soldier killed by sniper in her backyard. He gave his life for her freedom. Buy War Bonds to help his buddies continue the fight.



Signal Corps Photo

Pvt. Isidore Sack, New York, displays German cement captured in France and being used to build road to an American airport. Confiscated materials help the U. S. war effort but War Bonds pay for the vast quantity of material necessary for victory. U. S. Treasury Department

NOTICE

The subscriber hereby gives notice that she has been duly appointed Exrx. of the estate of Clarence W. Hall, late of Bethel in the County of Oxford, deceased, and without bond. All persons having demands against the estate of said deceased are desired to present the same for settlement, and all indebted there to are requested to make payment immediately.

HARRIET H. HALL

Bethel, Maine.

April 17th, 1945.

Powers Must Co-operate on Colonies, Says Stanley



Col. Oliver Stanley

GREAT BRITAIN. America and other powers with colonial possessions must co-operate after the war in solving the problems of dependent peoples. Col. Oliver Stanley, British Secretary of State for the Colonies, told the Foreign Policy Association at a recent dinner in New York. In the West Indies, the United States and Great Britain are already working together for better colonial administration. Col. Stanley said.

See the State Guard display in the window of the former Allen's Shoe Store.

NOTICE

The annual meeting of River-side Cemetery Association will be held at the home of D. Grover Brooks, Saturday, May 12th at two o'clock P. M. All members please attend as matters of importance are to be discussed.